The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,844—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed, to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 25 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				TUESDAY
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	3932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3938	500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2736	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3589	600	W. Harratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, calling at

EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 320	Including	I Class ..£ 320	Including
II do.... 240	wines.	II do.... 220	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday..... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

For further particulars, Orders, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 20 Return Ticket £ 12
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 10 do. ,, 13
From Naples, I do. do. ,, 145 do. ,, 13
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 105 do. ,, 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION, REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,709 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Sept.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Vis Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Vis Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA....	3,242	480	John Craig..	31st Aug.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. CALIFORNIA.	3,410	480	W. S. Young....	19th Sept.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE.—BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following or other first class Steamers are EXPECTED TO SAIL about the dates advertized below:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
S.S. ARMENIA	3396	S.S. NUBIA	3550
S.S. ARABIA	4500	S.S. PERSIA	4500
S.S. CALIFORNIA	3410	S.S. ROUMANIA	3387
S.S. HISPANIA	3389	S.S. VICTORIA	3390

DATES OF SAILING.

September	1st, 1883	December	3rd 1883.
October	12th ,,	,,	18th ,,
,,	24th ,,	,,	23rd ,,
November	1st ,,	January	1st 1884
,,	12th ,,	,,	12th ,,

For rates of passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of [illegible] WADIA, who died at [illegible] on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted by the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to his widow, DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims [illegible] against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she the said administratrix then shall have had notice, and persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required [illegible] debts or hand over such property to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

HAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. IBRAHIM [illegible] NOORDIN, of Bombay, Bonah inhabitant, hath [illegible] to Mr. DWARKADASS DAMODER, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, tenement and dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Modykhana-street, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 399 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 687 and 688, and of Pension and Tax under No. 102, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 49 and 50, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Modykhana-street, on or towards the west by a passage for sweepers, which separates the said premises from the adjoining house belonging to Ibjee Shivjee, on or towards the north by the property belonging to Chaterbhoj Premjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Arab Shaik Dahee, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mathuradas Soorjee and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ibrahim Noordin. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart-row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned.
Chronometers Repaired.
Chronometers Rated.*
Chronometers given on Hire.†
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses.
Barometer Tubes Replaced.
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.
† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME RESTORATIVE, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
,, ,, Dinneford's Alexandra } with long
,, ,, Demidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
,, FLESH STRAPS.
,, ARMY OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
,, STRAPS.
,, BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES.
LOOFAR'S CALEFACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS.
STRAP FRICTORS.

A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks. Rs. 25	nett per doz.		Dessert Forks. Rs. 20		
Table Spoons	25	,,	,,	Dessert Spoons	20
Tea Spoons..	11	,,	,,	Egg Spoons ..	12
&c.,		&c.,		&c.,	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., Limited,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS, Rs. 1-8 Per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

THE following comprise the most recent instruments:—

FOR FARADIZATION.
Magneto-Electric Machines.
Do. do. do. with Dials.
FOR VOLTA FARADIZATION.
Gaiffe's Pocket Voltaic Battery and Coil.
Smaller do. do. do.
Spamer's Voltaic Battery and Coil.
Arnold's do. do. do.
Voltaic Batteries and Coils by other makers.
FOR PURE VOLTAIZATION. (The Constant Current.)
Gaiffe's 48 Celled Battery.
Gaiffe's 24 do. do.
Gaiffe's 9 do. do.
Le Clanche's 6 do. do.
Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain Bands.
RHEOPHORES.
Gaiffe's complete Set, in mahogany case.

Price lists on application.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS,

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
SHOULD APPLY FOR COPIES
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
BRITISH OAK WARE,
ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING BAGS, LEATHER GOODS, NIC-NACS,
AND
GENERAL FANCY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OFFICERS' MESSES.

ALL ORDERS for STORES, WINES, STATIONERY and other REQUISITES from Messes and out-station constituents receive careful and prompt attention, and are supplied from a constantly replenished stock of goods from THE BEST MAKERS only.

* A single order from strangers will prove above.
* * Most liberal Terms.
* * * Price lists post free, on application to.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Pharmacy Branch, Church-Gate-street, BOMBAY. **POONA.** Pharmacy Branch, POONA CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.
† Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.
‡ A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Docs, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC,	ST. ESTEPHE,	ST. JULIEN,	CHATEAU LAROSE,
Rs. 14 0.	Rs. 16 8.	Rs. 22 0.	Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN,			CHATEAU LAFITTE,
Rs. 30 0.			Rs. 36 0.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER,"	FINEST EXTRA DRY,	CARTE BLANCHE,
WACHTER'S SHIPPING,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,	"SIBADEY BRAND,"
Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 36 0.	Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

* * * *	* * *	* *	*
Rs. 30 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT,	"CARLTON,"		FINEST IRISH,
OUR OWN SHIPPING,	11 YEARS' OLD,	5 YEARS' OLD,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,
Rs. 24 0.	Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 32 0.	Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

THORPE AND CO.,

ARE now shewing a nice selection of Cloths suitable for the above garments consisting of Whipcords and Bedfords in all the leading shades of colour; also a Bedford Cord, Khaky colour, for Military duties.

Trousers, all shades...	...	...	...	...Rs.	23
Breeches do. ...	...	...	...	... ,,	23
Leggings do. ...	...	...	...	... ,,	7
White Cassimere for racing, a very fine material...				... ,,	28

Gentlemen ordering the above may feel satisfied in having a good fit combining botn ease and comfort in wear.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS
MEADOW-STREET.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT of INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL MUSIC will be given on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Admission Re. 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, price Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS either for SALE or LEASE of BUILDING SITES for a SPINNING MILL will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th August, at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hornby Row.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & CO.

FOR SALE, an English-built dog-cart, 15 hands, brown stud-bred Mare, and set of single harness. Price Rs. 800. Also a chesnut c. b. pony "Romulus," 13-2, winner of several races, a perfect jumper, excellent polo pony, and has been ridden two seasons to hounds. Rs. 500. Also a flea-bitten grey c. b. pony "Periwinkle," 13-1, excellent polo pony and has won a steeplechase. Rs. 200. Apply to L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Yacht Club, Bombay.

"CREAM"

CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
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CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

WANTED,

ONE PERMANENT WAY SUB-INSPECTOR for the BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY. Apply, stating age and salary required and forwarding copies of certificates (which will not be returned), to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bhownagar-Gondal Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

WANTED, a MILL MANAGER for the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bellary. None but parties of experience, and with unexceptionable testimonials, need apply. Salary Rs. 300 per month, and house rent. Mill hours 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned before 1st September. No answers will be returned to applicants not possessing qualifications as above.

ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Bellary Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.

Madras, 23rd August, 1883.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE KTE in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
OF THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY, Ld.

THESE TEAS are superior to all others hitherto imported into Bombay, both in flavour and fragrance, owing to their having been dried and prepared by the latest steam-machinery, of which this Company only holds the patent. To avoid adulteration, the Teas are packed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Richard Ballard, the Manager, in packets of one lb. each.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re. 1 4	Pekoe	Re. 1 3
Imperial Mixture.. ,,	1 5	Pekoe Souchong ..... ,,	0 15

J. E. MODY.

57, Hornby-row, near the Gaiety.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8 0
Imperial Mixture	,,	1	4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

THE CUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, 1883, at 5 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive the Liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property disposed of.

2nd. To pass an extraordinary resolution with regard to the disposal of the books, vouchers and papers of the Company and the balance of cash in hand as shown by the account.

3rd. To transact such other business as may be submitted to the Meeting.

NANABHAI SORABJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 31st July, 1883.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine.....	per doz.	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, (J.J. Bordes). A very fine pure matured table Wine.....	,,	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE, (J. J. Bordes). An after dinner Wine of superior character.	,,	30 0	.. ..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE, (J. J. Bordes), A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids	,,	50 0	.. ..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, in Hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each Hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing.....	per hog.	200 0	.. ..

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

JUST PUBLISHED.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ARMY, 1883,
Octavo Edition, Re. 1-4; postage As. 4.
(No pocket-edition issued.)

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1883-84.
Rs. 2; postage As. 4.

"ILBERTY LIBERTY: OR, LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP."
A PLAY OF THE TIMES,
Re. 1; postage An. 1.

INDIA IN 1983,
A POLITICAL PROPHECY,
Re. 1; postage As. 2.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
January, 1883.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the EXTENSION of our PREMISES in Rampart-row. Plan, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and schedule of quantities of the work obtained, at our office. Sealed Tenders must be sent to us not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from Ships, Landing and Delivering the Consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1883.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, the 6th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 4, 1883.

NOTICE.—THAKURS DEVSEE GOPAL, JEEVUN GOPAL and DOSA DOONGERSEE surviving executors of the will of LILBAEE, widow of THUCKER ANUND PIRANEE and THUCKER LALJI COOVERJI having agreed to sell the undermentioned property, all persons having any estate, interest or claim whatsoever in or to the same or any part of it are requested to inform the undersigned in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such estates, interest and claims, if any, will be deemed to have been abandoned, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1883.

MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage, Nos. 2 and 64, standing thereon, situated on the east side of and fronting the Jail-road outside the Fort in Bombay, in the Mandvee registration subdistrict, containing by admeasurement 392 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Nowrojee Hill first road, on the east by Nowrojee Hill road, on the south by the house of Khoja Ibrahim Ramjee, and on the west by the said Jail-road.

NOTICE.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, a poll was duly demanded upon the subjoined Resolution, which was submitted to the meeting, and for which it was declared by the chairman, upon a show of hands, that there was a majority of one vote:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein of the words "or reduced" immediately after the word "increased" in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles immediately after article 7 of the following article, namely:—

"The Company may from time to time, by special resolution, reduce the Capital."

Shareholders are further reminded that under the direction of the Chairman, the poll will be taken by open voting on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1883, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church-gate-street, and that the Extraordinary General Meeting is adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1883, at 3 p.m., at the Company's office aforesaid, to hear the result of such poll.

By order of the Chairman,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 27, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE FACTORY,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS.....	Rs. 34.....	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30.....	,, 3 4
,, 3	STAMBOUL.....	,, 34.....	,, 3 8
,, 4	IONE	,, 24.....	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20...	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15...	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20.....	Rs 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ...	,, 18.....	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA..	,, 15.....	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA.....	,, 15	,, 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1883, will be paid on presentation of share certificates to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the register on the 21st instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, on and after the 28th August, 1883, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m.

GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION of the MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL, appears in the *Urdu Instructor* in every number. The *Urdu Instructor* and the *Persian Teacher* are published monthly Rs. 10 and 3 per annum respectively. 100 Hindustani Petitions in both the characters; each with a vocabulary; for the Higher Standard Rs. 2.—G. M. MUNSHI, Bombay, S. E.

THE CASE OF MR. BANNERJEE,
Vide
THE INDIAN JURIST,
1st September, 1883.
For a
FULL REPORT
Of his Petition to the Privy Council and the JUDGMENT thereon.
Price Rs. 2 per copy for cash,
J. PEMBERTON, Agent, Madras.

MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

THE Letter of the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta, to the Government of India on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, will be found in the *Indian Jurist, in extenso*, SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Price Rs. 2 per copy, for cash only.
J. PEMBERTON, Agent, Madras.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES, per s. s. "Ethiopia."

22 by 17 by 16 with one Drawer.
24 by 18 by 18 with one Drawer.
26 by 20 by 20 with one Drawer.
28 by 22 by 21 with one Drawer.
31 by 24 by 22 with two Drawers.
34 by 25 by 23 with one Drawer.
38 by 26 by 23 with two Drawers.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY of SINGER'S MACHINES. No praise, recommendation, or arguments required. Every machine guaranteed from 10 to 20 years. Only office in Bombay.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

NOVELTIES in CENTRE PIECES, TABLE ORNAMENTS and OTHER GLASS WARES of the best description.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a BAR MAID for the LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The OVERSEER'S APPOINTMENT has been FILLED.

WANTED, on Lease a large BUNGALOW, at Colaba, for large family. State lowest terms to A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a white PONY, 13 hands, without vice, saddle and bridle. Price Rs. 100. Apply, C. L., old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow Street.

PIANO FOR SALE, Rose's grand square Sympathetic, cheap, as owner leaving Bombay. Apply to Mrs. BARNARD, 6, Grant Buildings.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Music and Readings at the Cathedral High School on THURSDAY next, at 8-30 p.m. Admission by Tickets, to be obtained at the CATHEDRAL VESTRY. Members free. Non-members Rs. one.

THE PLANTS and DRUGS of SIND, being a Systematic Account, with Description, of the Indigenous Flora, and Notices of the value and uses of their products in Commerce, Medicine, and the Arts. By JAMES A. MURRAY, Curator, Kurrachee Museum. Price Rs. 5. Packing and Postage Eight Annas extra. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT B. E. S. Press, Byculla.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

REGIMENTAL Forage Caps and Helmets for all branches, Metal btars and Crowns, Shoulder Cords. &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Military Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

4,500 TONS COAL WANTED by the Manager Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway. Forms of tender to be had at office of Port Store-keeper, 19, Apollo street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NORTON'S Patent "Abyssinian" TUBE-WELLS, cheap, always in order, 400 to 100,000 gallons an hour.—JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., Agents, 34, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a CLERK willing to go to an outstation, must be not over 30, unencumbered, write a good hand and be experienced in accounts. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to J. R. D., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, the Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms under Moslem Rule, by Moulavi Cheragh Ali. Price Rs. 5; postage Ans. 4. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press.

P. RATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairers of Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Lahkar Act, Periodical Surgery of Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM, Sandwiches, &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 30; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

Seeds	Palekar's	Seeds.
Seeds	Palekar's	Seeds.
Seeds	Palekar's	Seeds.

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their patrons for their support for last nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received their periodical supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in boxes.

Vegetable	Rs. 3, 6-8, 12-8.
Flower	Rs. 5, 7-8, 10.
Holborn Pumps, ordinary	Rs. 5.
" large	Rs. 9.
American Hydroputtes	Rs. 12 to 20.
Lawn Mowers	Rs. 38 to 120.
Garden Pumps on wheels	Rs. 43.
Wheel-water Barrow	Rs. 34.
Patent Hedge Cutter	Rs. 5.

Our illustrated catalogues can be had post-free.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps		.. Rs.	350
Do.	40	do. ... ,,	750
Do.	6 to 8 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
Do.	8 do.	600 do. ... ,,	1,300
Do.	20 do.	500 do. ... ,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. RYDAL HALL ARRIVED 28TH AUGUST, 1883.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

BOMBAY NON-COVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The subscribers are reminded that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Fund for the year 1882-83 will be held on the 30th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m. precisely, in the Military Department of the Secretariat.

J. F. VAZ,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

CASH DEPOSITS for the new Loan, of Rs. 500 and over, will bear interest at 4 per cent. That is, if they are credited in payment of an instalment certificate, the credit will be taken, for the calculation of interest, as made upon 11th August; and if they are repaid in cash, interest will be added from 14th August, to the date when the deposit becomes repayable.

E. GAY,
Accountant General.
Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

RAMSAY AND COMPANY,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, Rampart Row, W.

OILMANSTORES,
PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.,
Supplied at the
LOWEST RATES POSSIBLE FOR CASH ONLY.
SINGLE BOTTLES of well known brand f Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s WINES, &c., can always be had here.

ACROSS CHRYSE,
FROM CANTON TO MANDALAY;
BY
A. R. COLQUHOUN,
Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works.
2 Maps and 300 Illustrations.
2 Vols.
PRICE, Rs. 26-4; FREE BY POST, Rs. 28.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE.—Admiralty Division.—Ships Clan Ogilvie and Inflexible.—Whereas in an Action of Limitation of Liability instituted in the High Court of Justice on behalf of Charles William Cayzer, Owner of the Steamship Clan Ogilvie, against James Horan and others, Owners of the Steamship Inflexible, the President of the Admiralty Division of the said High Court did, on the 30th July, 1883, amongst other things, pronounce that in respect of loss or damage to Ships, Goods, Merchandize or other things caused by reason of the improper navigation of the Steamship CLAN OGILVIE on the occasion of the COLLISION between that Vessel and the Steamship INFLEXIBLE on or about the 24th day of January last, the Owners of the said Steamship Clan Ogilvie are answerable in damages to an amount not exceeding £18,881 12s., such sum being at the rate of 8l. for each ton of the registered tonnage of the Steamship Clan Ogilvie without deduction on account of Engine Room. This is therefore to give notice to all persons having any CLAIM in respect of the LOSS or DAMAGE caused as aforesaid, that if they do not come in and enter their Claims on or before the 30th day of October, 1883, they will be excluded from sharing in the aforesaid amount.—Dated the 1st day of August, 1883.

Taken out by Hollams, Son & Coward, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, London, E. C.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, Bombay, or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

THOMAS WRIGHT CAIN, late an Engineer in the employ of the New Berar Co., Julgaon.
HENRY JOHN BALY, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
NAVAZBAI, widow of Nassarwanjee Shapurjee Bhedwar.
FREDERICK WILLIAM PAUL, late an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co., Bombay.
CAROLINE KEHRLI HODLER, late a Governess in the employ of Civil Surgeon J. F. Keith, of Broach.
JOSEPH GARNETT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Jabalpur.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

NOTICE.

HER MOTHER'S SIN,

A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Dora Thorne," "The Romance of a Black Veil," "A Broken Wedding Ring," &c., is continued in

FAMILY HERALD PART for AUGUST, Which contains also Complete Stories, Essays, Answers to Correspondents, Cookery, Miscellanea, Enigmas, Charades, Riddles, and the continuation of

LOVER AND LORD,

A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "A CHRISTMAS Scandal," "Percy," &c.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 483.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for August.
The *Australasian* says:—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 483.
The *Daily Argus* says:—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for August.
The *Darling Downs Gazette* says:—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
and all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ galls. 2½ galls. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per Tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER
BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.

Samples and particulars upon application.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
It has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over trebie bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin block and bridge. Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of this instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800,

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and carried through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 3 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,400.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES
With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 10th N. L., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Hydaspes, (s), from Venice; Rydal Hall (s) Liverpool; Bertie (s), West Hartlepool; Punjab (s) Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Shah Jehan, to Calcutta; Arabia (s), to Persian Gulf; Pandora (s), China, &c.; Pekin (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th Regiment N. L. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30:—

Overture	Il Conte d'Essex ....Mercadante.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe ....Resch.
Valse	Mysotis .....Lowthian.
Grand Selection	Patience .....Sullivan.
Valse	Flower Show .....Coote.
Galop	Princess Marie.....D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rydall Hall and Hydaspes entered, and the s.s. Pekin left, the dock yesterday.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—The British India Steam Navigation Company announce their willingness to carry goods intended for the Exhibition hence to Calcutta at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per ton.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF BOMBAY.—The *Native Opinion*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Gujarati*, and the *Yezdan Parast* express their disappointment at Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee being passed over for the appointment of Collector of Bombay.

THEFT BY A SON.—Vussonjee Khushal, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a gold ring, valued at Rs. 25, the property of his father, Khushaldas Premjee. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—A Hindoo woman named Godoovee, living at 1st Coombarwada-street, has reported to the police that while asleep in the verandah of her house on Sunday night some one removed from her person gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 30.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Rama Suddoba was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges—one of stealing a dhotur, the property of Gorokah Shibrat; and the other of having in his possession a brass vessel which he was suspected of having obtained dishonestly. As an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Futteykhan Goolamkhan, a tram-car driver, was yesterday charged at the instance of Constable Guider, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with driving his tram-car in a rash and negligent manner on the 18th instant. The defendant, while driving his tram-car as described in the charge, came into collision with the keg used by the tarr-sticks for filling off the Vehar water, breaking it and causing the fall of the horse. He was fined Rs. 25.

FATAL FALL FROM A LADDER.—A coroner's Inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Sayenna Ellapa, aged fifty years. Deceased was a bricklayer's labourer, on the 19th instant, while employed at the erection of a building at the Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Mill, he accidentally fell off a ladder from a height of about fifteen feet, and fractured his spine. He died from the injuries yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The council of the above association assemoled yesterday evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at the Apollo-bunder to meet Mr. D. S. White, the promoter of the association, on his return from England by yesterday's mail-steamer. Mr. Rowland occupied the chair. Mr. Brewin, the Secretary of the Association, gave a short history of the work done by the council since the departure of Mr. White for England, and said that as they had registered the Association a good one for ill they must go on with it. Mr. White then addressed the meeting giving an interesting account of his sojourn in England. The special purposes for which he went to England, he said, were to procure the admission of the natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service, for meritorious services rendered in the Uncovenanted Civil Service; to obtain admission for them from the subordinate service to the uncovenanted appointments; and to get the definition of candidates for admission into Roorkee College altered. Several members of Parliament, he added, had promised to help him. A vote of thanks to Mr. White and the chairman was passed with applause. The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

SIR E. BARING.—We are told that the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha addressed a farewell letter to Sir E. Baring on the eve of his departure from India, and that a suitable reply has been already received from the ex-Finance Minister.—*Poona Observer.*

AN UPROAR IN THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.—We are sorry to hear that Rao Saheb Nurso Ramchundur Gooly, the able Secretary to the City Municipality, has had a squabble with the Municipal Commissioners, and very distinctly protested against the treatment he is at present receiving at the hands of the Commissioners; *de facto* he has tendered his resignation. We expected all this.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain S. Symons, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Mathew and 2 children, Mr. J. Muir Mackenzie, and Mr. Keller.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY S. AND W. COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Monday at the registered office, Church Gate-street, Mr. John Gordon presiding.

The chairman said the object of the resolution about to be proposed, and to consider which the meeting had been called, was to reduce the capital, and make the shares worth Rs. 200 each. Fresh shares would be issued, and by raising new capital they would be able to pay off their debts.

Mr. Gilbert said that, on former occasions, notices of the meeting were sent to each shareholder by post. In this instance, an advertisement only had been inserted; and he saw it by the merest accident. The meeting was evidently a hole-and-corner one in which the shareholders were to be taken by surprise. There was only one independent director on the board. Mr. Gilbert hoped that in future due and proper notice would be given to each shareholder.

Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhoy said that the shareholders only had the power of reducing the capital, and that the board should not be allowed to wrest that power from their hands.

Mr. N. M. Panday said the shareholders would be consulted before reducing the capital. The resolution allowed the power to continue in the hands of the shareholders, and did not transfer it to the board.

Mr. Gilbert remarked that the real object for which the meeting had been called was to reduce the capital, in order that fresh shares might be issued. The value of the shares would be reduced from Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 500 per share; and the company wanted to issue fresh shares to other dupes, and bolster itself up for some time further. Mr. Gilbert strongly opposed the resolution.

Mr. N. M. Panday said that, although Mr. Gordon was of opinion that the shares should be reduced to Rs. 500 per share, the board would probably resolve not to lower the value below Rs. 1,200 per share. A proposition in the matter of the reduction would be submitted to the shareholders at the proper time.

Mr. Hanjeee Nicholson said the agents wanted to swallow, in the shape of commission, the 15 or 16 lakhs of capital that remained. Fifteen years of their term of office yet remained to run; and by that time they would make a clean sweep of all that remained.

Several other shareholders vociferated their sentiments in a similar strain, and an uproar ensued.

The Chairman said it was desirable to fix the real value of their property. If the capital was reduced and fresh capital brought in, a double purpose would be served in the interest of the shareholders.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Panday, that the articles of association of the company be altered by the insertion therein of the words "or reduced" immediately after the word "increased" in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles, immediately after article 7, of the following article, namely "that the company may from time to time, by special resolution, reduce the capital."

On a division, there were thirty-one votes for and thirty against the proposition, which the Chairman declared carried.

Mr. Gilbert said the resolution was not carried according to the Act, by the vote of three-fourths of the shareholders, as it was a special resolution.

Mr. N. M. Panday demanded a poll, which was fixed for to-day (Wednesday).

THE MAHALUKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Monday afternoon at the mill premises, Waree-bunder, Mr. Veerchund Deepchund presiding.

The report of the directors, which was read to the meeting, stated that the net profit of the company for the past year was Rs. 47,153-12-11, including Rs. 5,618-5-3 brought from the last year's balance. Several changes and improvements which had been effected to the machinery at a cost of not less than half a lakh of rupees, had in a marked degree increased the production of the mill. The late spinning master, Mr. W. Ashden, having died after working only for a month, a new and experienced manager, Mr. John Edwards, on the recommendation of Messrs. Graham and Co., of Manchester, had been engaged. Owing to the limited accommodation on the buildings of the mill, a large new godown with an upper floor had been erected within the mill premises, at a cost of Rs. 16,000. The shareholders' attention was called to the fact that the company's property was insured for Rs. 6,80,000.

In the adoption of the above report and balance sheet ending 30th June last, the Chairman said that the mill had been much improved and that there was every promise of a brighter future. Yarn had been sold till the middle of November next, and cotton had been secured till the end of October. Owing to the proximity of the company's property to the Prince's Dock and the G. I. P. Railway, the value of the property had increased considerably.

The proposition was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 per share payable on and after the 28th instant; reappointing Messrs. Runchordass Narotumdass and Lilladhur Jairmam Narronjee as directors of the company; and nominating Messrs. Gungadass Kessordass and Narainrao Gunesh auditors of the company, at Rs. 150 each per annum.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain Geo. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 6 a.m. with the European mail of the 10th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.
Mr. Sausman. Mr. White.

FROM BRINDISI.
Mr. G. H. Aitken. Mr. R. R. McInnes.
Mr. Curwen. Capt. J. W. Ottley
Mr. A. Elliot. Mr. S. Travis.
Mr. Hichman. Mr. Murray.

FROM LONDON.
Mr. Chatterton. Mr. J. M. Bennett.
Capt. & Brt. Lt.-Col. North. Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Miller. Mr. D. Patterson.
Mr. Brittain.

FROM ADEN.—Lt. Col. McNair.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duke and Duchess of Albany embarked on Friday at Southampton on board the German mail steamer Werra, *en route* for Waldeck.

The Empress Eugénie left London on Friday for Carlsbad.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer returned to Dublin on Tuesday from their brief visit to England.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday the second reading of a number of Electric Lighting Provisional Order Bills gave rise to some discussion, but eventually they were read a second time. The Earl of Shaftesbury called attention to the cruelty of apprenticing children of professional acrobats. On Monday Lord Strathedon made a speech on Egyptian affairs, after which Lord Salisbury inquired whether the Government intended to make any statement on the subject before the prorogation, to which Earl Granville replied in the negative. The

ed by the Judges very much like that of the German Government before 1848? When, before that date, the people petitioned from year to year to be allowed to smoke in the streets, the statesmen of the time imagined that it was wise not to make any concessions till there should be a stronger demand. In case of a real disturbance they thought that the concession of the liberty to smoke in the streets would act like oil on troubled waters. But 1848 came, and then the people took the liberty, not only to light their cigars in the streets, but to fire cannons.

Paragraph 17 is more important. In it the Judges discuss the claims of the statutory civilians—*i.e.*, civilians who have been appointed by the Government in India without examination in England. With regard to them there may be difference of opinion, and Lord Kimberley probably referred to them when he hinted that certain local difficulties would form a subject for consideration. The difficulty is very much the same as in England. Gentlemen may, on the ground of birth and social position, have great claims to a nomination as justices of the peace, who might yet be conspicuously deficient in many of the qualifications which are admittedly essential in a Judge. It would surely be easy for the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta to suggest some additional qualifications in persons eligible as Justices of the Peace, only they should not complain if the same restrictions excluded some European planters as well as some native Rajahs.

(To be continued.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE MANSION-HOUSE DINNER.

THE Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Aug. 8 entertained her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion-house. The toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was acknowledged by Lord Northbrook, Lord Hartington, and the Duke of Westminster.

MR. GLADSTONE, in responding for her Majesty's Ministers, said they were a creation of less than the past 200 years, and perhaps it might be said it was only in the 19th century that that delicately constructed machine which is called the Cabinet had reached the normal state of its functions, and had come to be charged in a manner well known and familiar to the country with the chief responsibility of public affairs. Mr. Gladstone continued:—In very few words let me say that as the great services rendered to the country by the military and naval professions within the last 12 months which have elapsed since what I may call the August banquet was celebrated—as they have been befittingly acknowledged on this occasion, so I may thankfully refer to the great change which has occurred, to the great relief the Ministers have received, to the great weight of anxiety and responsibility removed from them, though perhaps much still remains, in respect of those military operations which at that time they were on the point of undertaking, and had actually begun to undertake. With respect to the important duties which have devolved upon us in the ancient land of Egypt, all I have to say is we have gone there with no selfish aim, that we have a great work to perform, that our desire is to accelerate its performance, that we must beware lest in too great a desire to accelerate it we should spoil it, and that when it is accomplished we should disappear from that country. The earlier that its safe and adequate accomplishment can be brought about the more grateful at such a result will be the heart and mind of every one of her Majesty's Ministers. My Lord Mayor, a short time ago, turning to another quarter of the globe, pain and apprehension were excited in this country by intelligence which reached us in telegraphic form from the island of Madagascar; and we had experience on that occasion which suggests the general rule of prudence, a rule which, when we recognise the enormous benefit the telegraph has conferred, shows us we should be on our guard against the special risks of misapprehensions with which that succinct means of communication is attended. For where you have to impart, perhaps painful, and at any rate critical events conveyed in fewness of words which would not be observed in the more ordinary methods of communication, undoubtedly there is a risk lest inferences should be drawn which subsequent and future knowledge would show was not justified; and that can only be met by a generally prudent habit of mind which should dispose us to receive with some reserve as to our final judgments of intelligence which comes to us in that peculiar form. The Government have now received some further and longer intelligence by the ordinary methods of communication. When the telegraphic news came from Madagascar we felt satisfied it contained nothing that need present any difficulty except such as would be solved by friendly communication with a Government distinguished by the generous and honourable disposition which I trust will always prevail among friendly nations (cheers). We can only now say that, with the fuller knowledge we seem at this moment to possess, it has hardly come to our eyes, though it has partially—I myself have not yet become minutely acquainted with all the particulars, but I am justified in saying that the cheerful hopes which were entertained are confirmed with the better and larger means of judgment which we now possess—and that I feel confident, reasonably and even sanguine confident, that nothing will arise out of these transactions which can disturb the good accord between England and France which has now survived an anxious and an interesting period (cheers). If I come nearer home, and compare the situation of 12 months ago with the situation of to-day, I most thankfully record the great and providential change which has been brought about in the state of Ireland, in the restoration by law of its natural and proper authority, in the prevalence of peace and security where disorder so widely prevailed, in the restoration of confidence, that confidence which is an essential condition of civil life, under which alone men can set about the employments of their life and undertake the discharge of their social and domestic duties (cheers). The dark days of assassination have been effectually penetrated, the confidence which united the inhabitants and frequenters of the dens of assassination, and which enabled them to work out their deadly purpose, has in a great degree been broken (cheers). The natural relations of life and the regular fulfilment of contracts are now, as a rule, restored, and a deep sentiment of thankfulness ought to possess the minds of all—thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of events, and in a subordinate sense—let me say, a subordinate and secondary sense—some acknowledgments should also be made to the distinguished nobleman (cheers)—who has been charged with the primary, and what were at one time, as it appeared, almost the overwhelming responsibilities of Irish government, and also to the able and patriotic men by whom he is surrounded, and by whom his efforts have been so powerfully sustained (cheers). Mr. Gladstone concluded by proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor," who briefly responded.

Lord Kimberley responded for the House of Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Commons, and Mr. Alderman Laurence for the Court of Alderman.

The toast of the Lady Mayoress was proposed by Lord Derby and duly honoured.

RUPTURE BETWEEN ITALY AND MOROCCO.

DESPATCH OF AN ITALIAN FLEET.

A GIBRALTAR correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 8:—"I am informed that an Italian fleet, composed of the turret ships Dandolo and Duilio, three ironclad frigates, the Palestro, Roma, and Maria Pia, with a despatch-boat, have arrived off the coast of Morocco, and that Vice-Admiral Andrea del Santo, who is in command, has placed himself under the orders of Commendatore Scovasso, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Italy to the Sultan of Morocco, pending the settlement of certain claims. The fleet is not to be recalled until all the demands of Italy have been complied with, including the dismissal of the Governors of Rabat and Beni Hassen, and other functionaries who are blamed for having caused the semi-rupture between the two Governments.

"An Italian squadron arrived at Tangier on July 26 in support of the ultimatum addressed by Signor Scovasso, Italian Minister to the Moorish Government, insisting on the full payment of the claims of the Italian subjects in Morocco, and of the natives under Italian protection. The Duilio, and the Dandolo, sister ships, are two of the most powerful ironclads in the world. They each carry four 100-ton guns, and have 22 inches of armour. Their tonnage displacement is 10,650 and their indicated horse-power 17,500. The Palestro and Roma have 5½ in. armour; the former carries one 25-ton and six 18-ton guns, and the latter nine 25-ton guns. The Maria Pia has 4½ in. armour and carries ten 12-ton guns."

TRIAL OF FENIANS AT LIVERPOOL.

THE trial of the five prisoners charged with treason-felony and attempting to blow up public buildings commenced at Liverpool on the 7th inst., before Mr. Justice Stephen. Each of the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Their names are—Timothy Featherstone, schoolmaster; Daniel O'Herlihy, stationer; Dennis Deasy, railway porter; Patrick Flannagan, railway brakesman, and Henry Dalton, *alias* James Henry O'Connor. Deasy, it will be remembered, was found in possession of an infernal machine as he was leaving the Cork steamer at Liverpool; Flannagan was arrested at St. Helens in consequence of a document found on Deasy; Timothy Featherstone and Daniel O'Herlihy were brought from Cork; and the fifth man, Henry Dalton, was brought from London, the allegation being that at the time Deasy was apprehended the other four men were in conspiracy with him. The Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, and Mr. S. Wright, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Addison, Q.C., Dr. Commins, M.P., the Honourable A. D. Elliot, Mr. McConnell, Dr. O'Feely, and Mr. Little. The police had taken extra precautions to exclude from the court all persons but those who had business there. The evidence having been heard, counsel for the prisoners urged on Wednesday that there was no evidence to show that they were engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the Queen in Ireland by means of dynamite. His lordship held that there was evidence to go to the jury against four of the prisoners, but considered that there was no case against O'Herlihy, at whose residence explosives and [illegible] of nitro-glycerine were received and taken away, and the jury thereupon returned a verdict of "Not guilty" against him. The judge said O'Herlihy would not be discharged as he might be indicted on another charge.

The trial came to a close on Thursday, the 9th inst., Featherstone, Deasy, Flannagan, and Dalton were all found guilty, and were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

James McDermott, who was arrested on Monday on board the steamer City of Montreal on his arrival from America, was on Tuesday brought up at Liverpool on a charge of conspiring to murder public officials in this country. It was stated that a warrant for his arrest had been issued at Cork, where he had been seen in company with O'Herlihy. He had travelled in an assumed name; and correspondence with O'Donovan Ross and James Stephens, the Fenian centre, was found upon him. The prisoner said he was an American, and called on the American Government to protect him. He said it was all a mistake, and asked to be released. He was, however, remanded.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

THE TAMATAVE AFFAIR.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

SOME further news from Madagascar has arrived here. Admiral Pierre is suffering from opthalmia, and has been forced to ask for an immediate successor, pending whose appointment he may be compelled to transfer his functions to Captain Bailler, the head of his staff. He has issued an order of the day complimenting a detachment of Marines who on June 21 advanced inland to Tsondron to receive the 90 Frenchmen expelled from Tananarivo, and escort them to Tamatave. A second general order commends the bravery of 25 men who, occupying an outpost, repulsed on the night of June 25 the repeated attacks of a body of the enemy at least 1,000 strong, and finally put them to flight with much loss. Admiral Pierre's application for reinforcements has been responded to, according to the Reunion newspaper, by a promise of 3,000 men. The English at Tamatave who wished to leave for Mauritius have been allowed to embark in the Stella, which immediately returned to Mauritius. They numbered 92. Admiral Pierre offered every facility, and Captain Crawford communicated with the Dryad, and delivered all his despatches to the proper persons. He had been instructed to take the Stella round to these other ports before Tamatave, but the sea was so rough that he had to abandon this purpose. Several chiefs of tribes on the coast are said to have made protestations of devotion to France.

WRITING from Tamatave on June 21, the *Standard's* special correspondent, says:—We still continue under a state of siege and martial law, and much alarm the situation becomes more serious and critical. The other day the Mayor, with an officer of the Fort and some soldiers, surrounded the premises of Mr. Aitken (member of an English firm doing business here); the Mayor and officer entered, took possession of the place, which was put under guard, and Mr. Aitken, two of his clerks, Mr. Shaw, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, together with a lot of native servants, were marched up to the Fort under a strong escort. The same night the party, similarly guarded, were placed on board one of the French men-of-war. The day following they were all discharged, with the exception of Mr. Shaw, who remains under arrest on boardship. Messrs. Shaw and Aitken are supposed to have been charged with concealing spies on their premises, or communicating with them. Mr. Shaw's papers and correspondence are being overhauled, and a house belonging to Mr. Aitken, a little way out of the town, and rented by Mr. Shaw, has been confiscated. We are all pretty certain that nothing has been done by Mr. Shaw which in any way ought to compromise him. We are all liable at any moment to similar treatment.

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"For the last two nights we have been startled out of our beds by firing from the ships and Fort, and by the ringing of bells and blowing of bugles. The Hovas were reported to have approached near the Fort; they were only in small parties, and probably were simply returning to try and pick up some of their effects which they had left behind. We have had several fires of late, which have been very nearly serious to the whole town, arising from the burning out of the native quarters by the French. A regular circumlocution office on board the Beausaint has been established for the Port and Custom-house business. No natives come into the place, and the question of supplies is a difficult promise to become very serious. To-day an order has been issued prohibiting her Majesty's ship Dryad and other war vessels from communicating with Tamatave. The hostility, under the cover of which Captain Johnstone, of the Dryad, has displayed in protecting British interests here, and upholding the honour of our flag, cannot be too highly commended, and he has done this under the most difficult circumstances. The Dryad is the only European man-of-war here, excepting the French. As everything is now most closely watched, we have need to be very prudent as to what we do, say, and write, as I have no doubt my every act will doubtless speak for themselves. The force the French have here is only about sufficient to hold the place, and unless strong reinforcements arrive speedily the position must become critical. Even when they have sufficient forces to advance inland the Hovas can keep retreating, cutting off all communication with the interior. The advance into the interior, as far as Marwood, the first capital, which some of the French talk about, would require a large and properly-organised expedition. The present one is wholly insufficient for the purpose. There is some talk of the French making a move to attack the port and some of them get into the town the French ships would open fire on it to drive the Hovas out. The French refugees have arrived from the capital all safe, and state that they have been well treated on the road by the Hovas. All foreigners who have recently had communications with the Hova Government, or before the war, or who have had commercial dealings with the Government, or have been the bearers of letters, &c., from them, are extremely liable to arrest on suspicion at any moment. With the authority of foreign Consuls suspended, and our communications with the Dryad interrupted, we are in a very unpleasant position."

THE correspondent concludes by quoting the order, signed "Billard" declaring that "access to Tamatave is forbidden to all foreign sailors, soldiers, and officers."

The special Correspondence of the *Progres Colonial* gives the following particulars concerning the late Mr. Pakenham:

"18th June.—Since the 15th the British Consul, Mr. Pakenham, is ill. He does not receive. He is said to be very bad to-day.

"19th June.—Yesterday, between five and six o'clock in the evening, a French officer and soldiers knocked at Mr. Pakenham's door; as he did not answer, they knocked louder and threatened to break open the door. Mr. Pakenham just [illegible] bath and gone to bed, and was slumbering when his wife ran to him, telling him that robbers had come to plunder the house; he got up notwithstanding his weak state and went to the verandah into which the soldiers had just penetrated. 'We have,' said they, 'by the Admiral's orders to make a search at your house in consequence of the person of your Secretary, Mr. Andrianisa.' Mr. P. could no longer stand upright; he sank into an armchair and pointed out to them where Mr. Andrianisa was who was living in a house near the battery. Mr. Pakenham was carried to his bed never to rise from it again.

"20th June.—The doctors of the French ships, called in consultation, the doctors of the Dryad, have declared that Mr. Pakenham cannot be cured. There is a report that Mr. P. will be banished for participating in the acts of Mr. Shaw. The decree of expulsion is signed, it is said, and will be executed to-morrow morning.

"21st June.—Mr. Pakenham is dead. As soon as his end was expected the commander of the Dryad had caissons sent to be placed on the rooms which he used as offices, and all the papers, which were removed to his vessel.

"22nd June.—This morning everything was got ready for Mr. Pakenham's funeral. The flag officer of the Dryad has informed me that the service would be made with all the honours due to the rank of the deceased gentleman, and that he was allowed to send officers and a certain number of marines and soldiers to it. From want of a proper gun carriage, one of Mr. Sornay's carts, a clean one, and very large, on account of the size of the coffin it was about to carry was used for the occasion. The English Consul died in time to avoid the pain of expulsion. The order had been given yesterday to expel him under any circumstances; but he would not give that satisfaction to the French, and has timely left for the world of spirits. Mr. Shaw remains a prisoner, and will not be released. No one can guess what will be decided; the French officers preserve the most absolute silence on the subject.

"23rd June.—Mr. Pakenham's funeral took place this morning; all Tamatave was there. Never, doubtless, had such an imposing ceremony been seen before at Tamatave. Unfortunately, the heavy rain came to disturb the ranks of the convoy.

A letter has been received at the Madagascar Consulate in London, from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Dryad, stationed off Tamatave, dated July 3, stating that the town was then still in a state of siege, and the French would not allow any of the ship's company to communicate with the shore.

In the House of Commons on the 9th inst.,

Sir W. Bartlett said that the Prime Minister, at the Mansion House on Wednesday, had made a statement with regard to Tamatave. He asked the right hon. gentleman to give to the House the purport of the despatches which, as he had said, altered the whole complexion of the affair.

Mr. Gladstone.—There has not been time for the perusal of the despatches by the members of her Majesty's Government, and therefore it is impossible now to make any answer to the question. What I stated was that we had always anticipated, even from the imperfect and compressed information in our possession, that there would be no difficulty in dealing with the circumstances, and that there was nothing in them that need lead to any misunderstanding or interruption of cordial sentiments between England and France in the matter. I said that that impression was greatly improved by the more enlarged intelligence of which we are now in possession.

On the same date, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any further information from Madagascar with regard to the "insult of the British flag" at Tamatave.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—Despatches have been received at the Admiralty. They are voluminous, and are now being printed for the consideration of her Majesty's Government. Under these circumstances the House will see that it is not possible for me to make a premature statement.

Sir S. Northcote—Is there no correspondence connected with the case at the Foreign Office?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—Yes; a despatch has come to the Foreign Office, but it is of no importance. The important despatches are those which have been received at the Admiralty.

On the 10th inst., in the House of Lords, the Marquess of Salisbury asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, how far the reasons for the action which had reached the Government, in respect to Madagascar, corresponded with the telegraphic information which had been published. He asked the question because the speech of the Prime Minister was ambiguous, and was open to the interpretation either that the information we had received was true, and that the French Government had made suitable apology or reparation, or that the information received was false and exaggerated. He should be glad if the noble earl found it consistent with his public duty to give the House information on the subject.

Earl Granville.—Voluminous despatches have been received from Madagascar, and are being considered by the department and by her Majesty's Government. The French Government are in daily expectation of receiving their despatches. I have agreed with M. Waddington that as soon as these arrive, there shall be no delay in the intercommunication of the information both Governments are received. I believe both Governments are animated by the same feelings of self-respect and of friendly feeling towards one another, and it is therefore reasonable to expect that a perfectly satisfactory solution of the question may be arrived at. It might not contribute to that result if I gave any premature opinion as to papers which have arrived, even if I was prepared—which I am not—at this moment to do so. I quite understand the desire of the noble Marquess for information on so delicate a question, but I think he will not press at the present for it under the circumstances which I have mentioned.

THE French newspapers express satisfaction at Mr. Gladstone's *amende honorable* with respect to the Tamatave affair, some of them, however, advising him to be less precipitate in future in crediting rumours derogatory to a friendly nation.

M. WADDINGTON'S MISSION.

ON the 6th instant, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., entertained about 1,500 members of the Hastings Working Men's Club and their friends at Normanhurst, near Battle. M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, was among the guests, and during the proceedings he said: It is neither my duty nor is it a fitting opportunity for me to make a speech, having only been in this country for a few days. But I wish all Englishmen to know that the meaning of my coming is a message of peace and goodwill—(cheers)—and that the meaning of my accepting the appointment is that I have a full and profound hope that the work I have undertaken I shall be able to carry out. I shall hope to have the support of the English people and the English Government, and this will be means of maintaining that friendship which is so essential to the two great Western nations of Europe. (Cheers.)

CETEWAYO.

A DURBAN telegram to the *Times*, dated August 9, says:—It is stated on good authority that Cetywayo is alive. Cetewayo, it is added, came into the Reserved territory on or about Friday last. It is believed to be his intention to visit Maritzburg. It is also reported that Cetewayo is hiding in the Inkanhla bush, somewhere in the middle drift of the Tugela, on his way to Maritzburg. Another report states that he is with the British Resident.

Much looting continues in North Zululand. The Government has no trustworthy information regarding the existing state of Zulu affairs.

IN the House of Commons on August 10, Sir M. H. Beach asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether it proceeded to be the fact that Cetewayo had been compelled to seek British protection in the reserved territory, her Majesty's Government would direct that measures should be taken to protect him or his adherents from recommencing war, or using the reserved territory as a basis for fresh agitation or military operations in Zululand.

Mr. Ashley.—Recently events have taken a new and unexpected turn, and the hon. gentleman knows that we only had the news yesterday. It is quite impossible for me at three days' notice, and without positive information as to what Cetewayo's movements are, to say what the action of her Majesty's Government will be, beyond the maintenance of order in the Reserve (hear, hear).

Sir M. Beach.—I quite feel that three days' notice is not very long, so I will repeat the question another day. I may add that this matter will require prompt action on the part of her Majesty's Government (hear, hear).

SHOCKING SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

JAMES BURTON, aged thirty-three years, was executed on Monday morning (Aug. 6) within the walls of Durham gaol for the murder of Elizabeth Sharpe, at Tunstall, near Sunderland, on May 8. The scaffold was reached at one minute past eight. Marwood at once set to work adjusting the noose, and putting the culprit in position with his back to the lever, allowed a drop of about seven feet and a half. Burton, who had confessed his crime on Sunday morning, was heard by the spectators praying, and he was engaged in prayer just as Marwood took hold of the lever, and the condemned man disappeared. The rope swung violently the moment he was thrown off, and Marwood's hurrying round to the north pit, where the gaoler, and the executioner's assistants, and cabinet-makers' employés, had gathered themselves to the wine and spirits in the neighbouring restaurants and coffee-houses. The goods were taken out of the shops and strewn about the streets, and, to add to the confusion, the street lamps were put out. For three-quarters of an hour the mob had it all their own way, the police at first not interfering, though the Central Police-station was not a hundred yards distance. At last one hundred and forty police and four companies of infantry were sent to disperse the mob. This after some difficulty they succeeded in doing. Thirty-one of the rioters were arrested, among them being two persons belonging to the Civil Service, and several Jews.

The events of last night were so serious that the military authorities have now taken additional measures for the protection of the city. This morning the whole garrison was put under arms and assembled with all the available gendarmes in the barracks, prepared to march to any quarter at a moment's notice, the infantry having their rifles ready loaded with ball cartridge. A proclamation of the Chief Constable forbids any crowd to collect, and threatens the severest measures in case of any renewed attempt at rioting.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.

No little fear has been felt to-day in Vienna lest the example of the renewed rioting and excesses in Pesth should prove contagious and excite the dangerous classes of this capital to attempt an imitation of them here. The riots in Pesth have been called Anti-Jewish, but they have resulted in the indiscriminate plunder of the shops of Christians and Jews alike. In Vienna the Jews number about seventy thousand, and are both more numerous and more wealthy than in the Hungarian capital. The Vienna mob, on the other hand, is also stronger in numbers, and capable of being more dangerous than that of Pesth, while the dearness of meat, bread, and the other necessaries of life, caused by the markets being monopolised by a small ring of speculators, is the source of deep and widespread discontent among the working classes of the city.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SUBSIDY TO THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

IN the House of Lords, on the 3rd inst., Earl Stanhope moved for papers relating to the subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Lord Kimberley said: My answer to the noble earl's question is this: The annual subsidy of twelve laks of rupees is given as a subsidy personal to the Ameer Abdurrahman as an aid towards meeting his present difficulties in the management of his State, to be devoted to the payment of his troops and other measures required for the defence of his territories. No treaty has been concluded with the Ameer, nor have any engagements been entered into as to commerce.

Earl Stanhope asked whether there were no conditions attached to the grant of the subsidy.

The Earl of Kimberley: I have given a precise answer to the noble Earl as to the terms on which the subsidy has been given to the Ameer.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether in his statement that "the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, had reduced the expenditure in 1881-82 by £6,300,000" he included the sum of £9,720,000, being the reduction under the head of Military Reductions in Afghanistan, and a further reduction of over £2,000,000 under the head of Frontier Railways.

Mr. Cross: Yes, sir; I think the hon. member for Eye must see that money spent on war and on frontier railways is at least as unreservedly gone as if it were spent on useful public works. I spoke of gross expenditure.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said he understood from the answer of the hon. gentleman that there had been a practical increase of £5,400,000 in the expenditure of India excepting the military expenditure.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Carbott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the important annual report by Mr. J. Dumas on railways in India was to be discontinued; whether the Government intended giving in its stead the report by Colonel F. S. Stanton for the year 1882-83; whether it was a fact that Indian railways continue to earn increasing dividends every year; whether the average dividend on all railways in India was, in 1882-83, 5.37 per cent. per annum; 1881-82, 5.15 per cent. per annum; and 1879-80, 4·75 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Cross: Yes to all the questions.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House a statement in detail of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as formed under the first order in Council, and as now formed with the alterations as made in the last order in Council of July 19, 1883, the comparison to show ranks, classes, numbers, rates of salary, and total salaries, with explanations as to increases and decreases.

Mr. Cross: The India Office under the first order in Council of 1859 was constituted on a totally different basis to that on which it now stands; but in 1860 it was reorganised on a footing more nearly resembling the present establishment. If my hon. friend will move for a return comparing the India Office as it now is with what it was in 1860 I shall be happy to present it.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any information regarding the movements of an alleged Russian agent in Afghanistan, who was described in the *Standard* as having "having credentials from the Russian Government and as having been very kindly received by the present Governor of Cabul, and as having informed the Governor that 'Russia has for the last four years been contemplating an advance on Hindostan,' and that he himself believed a regular move in that direction will be made within the next two years;" and also that "Russia had sent a number of spies to investigate the best routes and reasons for such an advance;" whether he would lay before Parliament the reports of the agents of the Indian Government in Afghanistan for the past ten years; and whether he could state the present position of the advance guard of the Russian forces north-west of Herat.

Mr. Cross: The India Office has no information which enables me to confirm the statements in the *Standard* referred to in the first question of the hon. member for Eye. As to the second question, I must very respectfully decline to present to Parliament the confidential reports of our agents in Afghanistan. I cannot state the present position of the Russian forces north-west of Herat, but I have no reason to believe that there are any Russian troops stationed beyond the line of the frontier fixed by the Russo-Persian Treaty of December, 1881.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Paleston asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he desired it to be understood that the large average of the dividends mentioned as earned on Indian railways was calculated on the whole capital guaranteed by the Government up to the present time or only on that portion represented by finished railways and in regular working order; and when the official report on that subject to which he referred would be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. J. K. Cross: The dividend of 5·37 per cent. mentioned by my hon. friend as earned by Indian railways last year was calculated upon the capital of all the lines, which were open for traffic. The amount of this capital is 143 crores of rupees, or nominally £143,000,000 sterling. The report in question was presented on July 16. It is still in the hands of the printers.

THE HUNGARIAN TRIAL.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

THE *Times* Vienna correspondent telegraphed on August 8:—The verdict of acquittal pronounced by the Court at Nyireghyhaza, in entire consonance with enlightened public opinion, though a heavy blow to the Anti-Semitic party, does not prevent them from continuing their agitation. The means employed by them are as contemptible as before. During the last few days several fires have broken out at Tisza-Eszlar; and the rumour was at once circulated that the Jews were the incendiaries. This suspicion has been so actively insinuated among the peasantry, that even those tranquil rustics who had hitherto kept aloof from the movement, now that their interests appear to be threatened, have begun to show themselves hostile to the Jews.

In Buda-Pesth, yesterday a mob gathered before the house in which the Scharf family had lodged, and loudly cheered Moritz Scharf. The lad, however, is at present living quietly with his parents, who are prudent enough not to reproach him with his past conduct. The boy confessed to a correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyd*, who saw him yesterday, that there was no truth in the story he had related before the Court, except the fact that the Jews had been in the synagogue at the time in question. He had been induced by certain persons, he said, to make false depositions, and had been to some extent influenced by the fear of punishment with which he had been threatened.

THE following Reuter's telegrams appear in the London papers:—

PESTH, Aug. 7.—Joseph Scharf, one of the accused in the recent trial at Nyiregyhaza, has arrived here with his family. After dusk this evening a crowd collected outside the inn, where he is staying, and kept up a perpetual uproar by whisting, hooting, and shouting. The mob also broke the windows of the house. The police after some time succeeded in dispersing the crowd, their effort being materially assisted to the downfall of heavy torrents of rain towards half-past ten o'clock. Some of the street gas lamps were broken while the disturbance lasted.

AUG. 8.—The popular demonstrations against Joseph Scharf were renewed here to-night with increased violence. The mob broke into the house where Scharf and his family are staying and left it a complete wreck. The neighbouring Jewish shops were also plundered. The police were powerless to cope with the rioters, and at length the military were called out. Street fighting is going on at the present hour.

AUG. 9, 11.0 p.m.—Up to the present hour the city has been quiet on the whole. Several arrests have, however, been made. The police and military have rigorously prevented any assemblages in the streets.

AUG. 10.—Last night passed more quietly. Although there were still some isolated cases of violence, and large assemblages of the lower orders at various points, no further plundering occurred. The troops twice fired blank cartridge to prevent a threatened renewal of excesses on the part of the mob. Many arrests have been made.

THE *Standard* received the following telegrams from its correspondents:—

PESTH, Aug. 9.—The mob which committed the excesses in Kerepes-street last night consisted of a few Anti-Semites, reinforced by six or six hundred thieves and vagabonds, the scum of the lowest quarters of the city. Their chief object was plunder, and they came provided with crowbars and axes to assist them in effecting their purpose. In addition to the attack on the house where Scharf was staying, the mob broke the windows and destroyed the furniture of jewellers', drapers', haberdashers', and cabinet-makers' shops, and gathered themselves to the wine and spirits in the neighbouring restaurants and coffee-houses. The goods were taken out of the shops and strewn about the streets, and, to add to the confusion, the street lamps were put out. For three-quarters of an hour the mob had it all their own way, the police at first not interfering, though the Central Police-station was not a hundred yards distance. At last one hundred and forty police and four companies of infantry were sent to disperse the mob. This after some difficulty they succeeded in doing. Thirty-one of the rioters were arrested, among them being two persons belonging to the Civil Service, and several Jews.

The events of last night were so serious that the military authorities have now taken additional measures for the protection of the city. This morning the whole garrison was put under arms and assembled with all the available gendarmes in the barracks, prepared to march to any quarter at a moment's notice, the infantry having their rifles ready loaded with ball cartridge. A proclamation of the Chief Constable forbids any crowd to collect, and threatens the severest measures in case of any renewed attempt at rioting.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.

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THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

IN the House of Commons on Aug. 6., Mr. John Morley asked the First Lord of the Treasury, having regard to his declaration on Aug. 10, 1882, in respect of an imputed design of occupying Egypt for an indefinite time, that "undoubtedly of all things in the world, that is a thing we are not going to do," and, considering the expectation of the Secretary of State for War, expressed in the spring, that six months "represented with probable accuracy the length of time that it may be necessary to keep our troops in Egypt," whether the intentions thus expressed had been communicated to the other Powers of Europe; and whether any circumstances had occurred to lead her Majesty's Government to change these intentions; and, if not, whether the right hon. gentleman would now, or before the recess, inform the House of the steps that the Government purposed to take in order to give effect to their various pledges to Parliament and foreign Powers in this matter. Mr. Burke wished to ask whether it was clearly understood by foreign Powers that no subversive influence would intervene between England and the Egypt she had re-created.

Sir W. Lawson desired to know whether it was not the case that Lord Dufferin, in his despatch of April 29, declared that the material tranquillity of Egypt was absolute from one end to the other.

Mr. Gladstone:—So far as the re-establishment of tranquillity in Egypt is concerned nothing can have been more satisfactory, not merely by the presence of the British forces, but by the reorganising operations which are steadily making progress. With respect to the question of my hon. friend the member for Newcastle, I think I can answer it very briefly by saying that there is no change whatever in the views of her Majesty's Government as they have been expressed on a variety of occasions. With regard to the mention of a period of six months as representing with probable accuracy the length of time that it might be necessary to keep the troops in Egypt, my noble friend (Lord Hartington), I think, was careful at the time to state that he gave that estimate by way of conjecture and approximation only, and not at all as approaching the character of a pledge or engagement. I think that was understood. No intention has ever been communicated to the other Powers of Europe, involving a reference to a particular term even of months or of years; but the other Powers of Europe, are, I think, well aware of the general intentions entertained by the British Government—intentions which may, subject, of course, to due consideration of the state of circumstances, be conceived to be in the nature not only of information but of a pledge or obligation. With regard to the withdrawal of the British Force from Egypt, the House will bear in mind that while Egyptian institutions have been in process or reorganization that deplorable event, the arrival of the cholera, has very seriously disturbed and delayed operations in that country. (Hear, hear.) It has to some extent interfered with the collection of the revenue, and introduced the necessity of considering some questions in relation to the revenue. It has, therefore, tended undoubtedly rather to slacken the progress of affairs in which we have been engaged, and it prevents me at this moment—though it is quite true that the time conjectured by my noble friend (the Marquis of Hartington) is upon the eve of expiration—from being able to anticipate any very early withdrawal of the troops. (Cheers.) It is our desire unquestionably that when we leave Egypt we should leave behind us something more firm and stable than the fabric which was lately overthrown. I believe the foreign Powers are substantially well informed with respect to the views and intentions of the British Government. (Cheers.) Likewise, we have no ground whatever to anticipate any unfair, unfriendly, or unreasonable opposition on their part to any of the proceedings which we have taken, not with any selfish-aim, but with a view to the benefit of Egypt. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Monk—Is the country right in the statement that Sir Rivers Wilson has been appointed to succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as financial adviser to the Khedive?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—I have not seen that statement anywhere.

On Aug. 9, when the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service estimates, and on the vote of £113,300 for the expenses of missions abroad,

Mr. J. Morley said the answer which the Prime Minister gave to a question which he put to him on Monday with reference to the withdrawal of the troops from Egypt was entirely satisfactory to him as well as to those who sat around him. The only doubt that arose in his mind was whether new complications would not arise by allowing Europe to go on the belief that we were not going to leave Egypt. So long as we had a corporals guard in Egypt we had there the symbol of annexation. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that this opportunity would be taken once more of assuring the country that they were not, without knowing or desiring it, going to land themselves in obligations of great obscurity and enormous magnitude. (Loud cheers from below the Ministerial gangway.)

Mr. Bourke said the Conservative party had all along been opposed to the policy which led to the Egyptian war because they thought it unnecessary—"oh," and "hear, hear"; but much as they were opposed to the war they never denied that a series of events might result which would greatly benefit Egypt, and he still believed that if the Government now acted with firmness and discretion and statesmanship they might do a great deal to justify the war, though, as he thought, it was undertaken unnecessarily. To his mind the only hope for the Egyptian people was for England to keep up the ægis of her protection, showing both the Egyptian people and foreign Powers that his should not allow any one to interfere between us and Egypt and the reforms which the House and the country were anxious to see accomplished. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Dilke did not think the Conservative party at large will consider the speech of the right hon. [illegible] should be inclined to doubt whether the whole Conservative party of the country would give in their adhesion to a speech which fell little short of a proposal for the annexation of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) When they went to Egypt, under the pressure of an overwhelming necessity, the Government said it down as their duty to remain settled government it that country. That policy had been correctly described by Lord Derby in a speech delivered last winter, when the noble lord said, "We have no business in Egypt a day longer than it is necessary to restore order there." General Evelyn Wood had been organising in Egypt a force which, although it was not completely organised, would, in a few months, be in a fair way to become an extremely efficient one, and in harmony with its progress the British force was being gradually reduced—from 13,840 when Parliament met to 6,763 on Aug. 1. This course of steady reduction was one that the Government intended steadily to pursue. (Hear, hear.) As to the time during which their forces would remain in Egypt it was impossible to speak definitely as to a month or a day. To remain in Egypt longer than was necessary would amount to a breach of the pledges given to the House; while, on the other hand, it would be a breach of duty if they were absolutely to withdraw British troops until the conditions of withdrawal laid down by the Government itself had been fulfilled. It was to the interest of this country that peace and order should prevail in Egypt; it was almost necessary to this country that they should be the case; but her Majesty's Government believed that by the policy they had advocated, the policy they had steadily pursued, they were reconciling the interests of this country in the maintenance of peace and order in Egypt with the happiness of the Egyptian people. (Cheers.)

Sir Henry Wolff contended that it would be a political crime to abandon the Egyptian people to a Government of Turks and Circassians. But he believed it was not the intention of the Government to leave the country; and if our departure was to be postponed until Sir Evelyn Wood's force was competent to undertake the defence of the country, it would be

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28.

ON the London Stock Exchange 4½ per cent. French Rentes have further advanced to 108¾. There is no change in the other leading securities. Money is easier, and three months' sight Indian bills are discountable in Lombard-street at ⅜ per cent. under the Bank of England's rate ; 4 months' sight at ½.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is reported firmer. Calcutta to arrive *via* Canal is worth 43s. per quarter. No alteration in other Produce. Coffee firm.

The Manchester market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm. Surats steady : arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Quotations unchanged. Middling Up-lands in New York have advanced 1-16 cent., and "futures" for the month of November 7 points respectively, the closing rates being 10 3-16 and 10·17 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Saturday..	5,957,000	4,658,300	5,803,100
Two days' receipts	2,000	4,800	10,700
Total since 1st Sept.	5,959,000	4,663,100	5,813,800

NEW AMERICAN CROP—The following are the latest telegrams received at the time of the departure of the mail of the 10th instant, which arrived here this morning :—(1) "The advance in 'futures' was owing to reports of damage from vermin in the Cotton states, and encouraging accounts from Liverpool." (2) "At New Orleans the receipts of Cotton are small and speculation is active." (3). "In Texas injury has been done to the Cotton crop." (4) "In the Southern States generally the weather is warm and dry."

EXCHANGE is firm for ready paper, but there is not so much disposition to sell Bank bills for forward delivery as was apparent yesterday. From Calcutta we learn that the tone is steady at rather firmer rates.

Bank Bills on Demand	Rs. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer....	Rs. 7¼d.
Do. three months' sight	Rs. 7 23-32d. to 7
Gadiaa do. do.	Rs. 7 27-32d.
Francs do. do.	Frcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is devoid of animation. Business has been done in 4 per cent. at Rs. 99 11-16 : 4½ per cent. Rs. 104.

SHARES.—There is some demand for Akbar Cotton Press shares at Rs. 1,130. A few New Indians have changed hands at Rs. 232½. Mill shares are strong, and rates have further advanced for Dhurrumseys to Rs. 707½ ; Albert Edwards to Rs. 580 ; Gordons to Rs. 805 ; Hydrabads to Rs. 1,320 ; Morarjees to Rs. 1,600 ; Southern Indias to Rs. 555 ; and People of Indias to Rs. 302½. Manockjee Petits and Mahalukshmis have, however, declined a little, say, to Rs. 1,440 and Rs. 1,095 respectively. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have risen to Rs. 4,135 for the original, and Rs. 835 for the new, issue. Treacher and Company's shares are in good request at the increased rate of Rs. 1,190.

COTTON.—The firm advices received from Liverpool have not resulted in any material increase in the spot demand here, but dealers, looking to the rise in American futures, have raised prices about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. New Machine-ginned Broach, March-April delivery, has been done today at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203 per candy. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,	.....	Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	,, 168
Do.	Good	,, 162
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 155-156
Dhollera,	F. G.	,, 168
Do.	Good	,, 161-162
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 153-154
Bengal	Good	,, 136
Western	Good	,, 155
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	,, 165
Compta	.....	,, 145

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 5-11½ to Rs. 5-12. per candy.

RAPESEED is quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT remains quiet, and prices show no quotable change. White Pessie No. 1, Rs 32 to Rs. 33½ per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 28 ; Luskari, Rs. 26½ ; Catha, Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS are dull, with very little doing. Liverpool *via* Canal, 22s. 6d. for Wheat and Cotton ; Marseilles, 23s. 9d. to 25s. ; Havre, 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS.—The tone of our maket is quiet but steady, without any alteration in prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000 500	all	5p. ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	93

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,130
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	625
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co.					
Bassein Ginning and Press Co.....	750	400	400	Rs. 75	575
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		925
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhulleep F. G. Co.	600	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	300	200	all	70 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	457½
New Indian Press ..	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	222½
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	100	675
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co ...	450	00		60	801

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Duleep Singh, 1,198 tons, Captain G. Lower, will sail to-day for Chittagong with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bertie, 1,109 tons, Captain J. Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hartlepool (24th July), with a cargo of railway sleepers and rails. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain H. Barton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Major Little, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Pitt and 21 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain Barnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st July) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. S. W. Warden, Mr. R. H. Elliot, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Andrews, and two ayahs.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,800 tons, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, &c., with the English mail and the following cargo :—3 cases medicines, 64 packages piece-goods, 2 cases gold thread, 6 bales twist, 21 cases butter, 1 box specie, 12 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, 2 cases watches, 81 cases rum, 11 packages paper, 183 cases heads, 207 boxes bar silver, 9 cases brass, 3 cases wine, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
28	Hydaspes (s)..	Scrivener..	Venice, Aug. 9.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Barnes	Liverpool, July 31.
	Bertie (s)	Newton	Hartlepool, July 24.
	Punjaub (s)	Barton	Bussorah, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Shah Jehan (s).....	Williams ..	Calcutta.
	Arabia (s)	Mackerness	Persian Gulf.
	Pandora (s)	Sturli	China &c.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	London.

The ship Duleep Singh, Lower, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance, yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading, yesterday :—
Steamer Cydonia, to Marseilles.
Steamer Ortelius, to Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM GLASGOW.
Victoria s—5 packages ham and bacon, W. J. Essai.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Victoria s—250 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolcadur Hubutbhoy.

FROM LONDON.
Deccan s—7 packages ham and 6 packages bacon and 266 cases oil toms and sherry, Treacher and Co ; 5 cases stationery, Bomanjee Hustomjee and Co ; 90 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 37 cases champagne, Green and Read.
Taylor s—17 cases plate glass, Heerjee Sajun.
Ethiopia s—12 cases medicines, H. F. Soares and Co.
Verona s—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Bretton Hall s—50 cases slate pencils, John S. Elmore and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
China s—72 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Victoria s—15 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 42 bales wool, Goculdas Jethaney ; 4 bales silkwast, Gaddum Bythell and Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Mohunlall Ramkopalldas 100 cwts coir yarn, L. Nursey ; 102 bales wool, Nursee Khutow ; 53 bales wool, S. Molloobhoy and Co. ; 79 cwts wetdate, Panachund and Co.
St. Bernard s—4,000 cwts whet, William Bell and Co ; 75 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee ; 149½ cwts coir yarn, H. T. Sallay Mahomed.
Mamebuke s—10,018 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Brookfield s—160 bales cotton wast, Bhanjee Jeewraj ; 280 bales wast, Takersee Jeewraj.

FOR LONDON.
Ethiopia s—2 cases shawls, T. Sonderdas ; 18 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Maclean s—4,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co. ; 7 bales hides, G. R. Abdoolcadur ; 3 cases cardamoms Apoo Cullianjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ortelius s—18,009 cwts linseed, M. Spitori and Co.
Pekin s—10 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. ; 3 cases cardamoms, Assoo Cullianjee ; 81 cwts ivory, Ebram Passiany.

FOR MARSEILLES.
China s—7,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Cydonia s—5,001 cwts mowraflowers, Noonan Brothers ; 325 cwts horns, Esmail Peerdina.
Cairo s—10,000 cwts wheat, 1,250 cwts mowrasseed 4,822 cwts linseed 4,500 cwts poppyseed and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Rallli Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Orion s—18 cwts cloves, E. S. Abadia.

FOR BEYROUT.
Orion s—15 cwts coffee, Essac Sallay.

FOR HONGKONG.
Khiva s—41 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 75 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co. ; 31 bales twist, Doolubdas Vulubdas ; 45 baies cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy ; 45 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover ; 41 baies cotton, Dolutram Dwarkabux ; 91 bales cotton, Ramdass Rajaram ; 48 bales cotton 125 bales twist and 111 cwts shark fins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6 cwts peacockfeathers, F. Mahamed ; 93 cwts ooplate, G. M. Cassonally ; 140 cwts olibanum, M. Corjee ; 128 cwts sandlewood, Pandapa Sodhur ; 183 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co ; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 683 cwts olibanum and 8 cwts byasbole, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 12½ cwts cloves 71 chundroos and 1 case saffron, Lalljee Sorjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Scindia s—76 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Khiva s—50 bales T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Khiva s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Owen, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Baroda.
Hodgkinson, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Echalaz, Major, 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col., R.A., on leave, from Peshawur.

August 28.

MacMair, Lieut., York and Lancaster, on duty, from Aden.
Nail, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
North, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Chatham.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.

Williams, Col., 14th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Couchman, Lieut., Somersetshire, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
Noel, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Mathew, Col., R. E., on leave, to England.
Clutterbuck, Major, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, Aug. 29.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this Wednesday evening at 9 p. m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall. All members, especially recruits, are requested to attend.

By order G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S
USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINES,
SUCH AS
THE EXPECTORANT,
TONIC VERMIFUGE,
SPECIFIC FOR TAPEWORM,
CARMINATIVE BALSAM,
ALTERATIVE,
AGUE MIXTURE,
LINIMENT,
SANATIVE PILLS AND HAIR TONIC,
Can always be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are imperfect, [illegible] principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, the [illegible] Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CORDEAUX—August 26, at Bombay, Edward Gordeaux, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 10 years.
PHILLPOTS—August 27, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, Sextus Howard Phillpotts, Judge of Ahmedabad.
BURROWES—August 26, at Bombay, of cholera, William Inglis Burrowes, aged 33 years. Deeply regretted.
MAMA—August 28, at Khetwady, next to the Kama Baug, Mr. Manockjee Dosabhoy Mama, aged forty-seven years. His funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

REINHOLD—August 17, at Mussoorie, killed by falling down a *khud*, Alice Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Reinhold, aged 5 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SEVERAL letters are held over on account of the arrival of the English mail.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

As the time approaches for the publication of the "opinions" asked for by the Government of India, or tendered to it, on the burning question of the Jurisdiction Bill, the public curiosity on the subject appears to increase. We must, of course, possess our souls in patience for some days yet before we can be favoured with a sight of documents which will be perused with eagerness, by Europeans and natives alike, when published. Indeed, anxious as the Government of India naturally is to meet the demand of the Calcutta agitators for the prompt publication of this mass of literature, it is possible that the phlegmatic Secretary of State, who takes this whole business with an enviable coolness, may demur to any publicity being given to the "opinions" until they are submitted to the House of Commons. There is an etiquette about these things which is often disregarded, it is true, but which very frequently asserts itself most vexatiously when no one anticipates any obstacle whatever to the realisation of a general thirst for knowledge. Mr. Cross, in the House of Commons, allowed the world to see the drift of some of the "opinions" about which we are anxious to learn something, and an up-country paper has given synopses, more or less accurate, of the views of some of the Anglo-Indians who have written on this subject. Our Simla correspondent has kept us pretty well informed on the subject in so far as it has become a topic of discussion at the seat of Government. One way or another, a good deal has leaked out, and the appearance of the Blue-book will not find the country altogether unprepared for the revelations which it will contain, though the *ipsissima verba* will still have a high degree of interest for all of us. It will be pleasant to learn how our friends—our guides and philosophers—have kept their heads during the recent excitement ; whether they approach the matter from the point of view of their established convictions or from that of the circumstances of the hour. Not that the circumstances of the hour should be disregarded in dealing with questions of practical politics. That would not be consistent with good sense or ordinary prudence ; but it is one thing to note the direction of a strong torrent and guide yourself accordingly, and quite another to allow it to sweep you clean off your feet and carry you away from the landmarks of a lifetime. Reputations are made or lost very soon during crises such as that which we have recently passed through, and of which we still experience some of the effects. As every one possessed of a pen and a bottle of ink seems to have favoured the Government with his (or her) views on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, and the recondite questions of jurisprudence, rights of conquest, ethnical idiosyncracies, and goodness knows what, which have become inextricably mixed up with that very small measure, it is not uncharitable to suppose that we shall find a good deal to illustrate and emphasise the peculiarities of our friends and acquaintances in this terrific volume of 3,000 pages which is now in the press and almost ready to be launched at us.

If we could get hold of an advance copy of the Blue-book in question we should, perhaps, best secure the lasting gratitude of our readers by giving them the opinions—not of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Alfred Lyall, or Mr. Rivers Thompson, or Mr. Grant Duff, with those of the tag-rag and bobtail of their respective administrations, but—by publishing *in extenso* the minutes of Sir James Fergusson and of the members of his Council, following up with those of the lesser lights of this Presidency. Alas ! we have no occult means of reading documents of this kind while yet hidden in proof in the dim recesses of Government offices. In Allahabad it is different. Ever since Madame Blavatsky passed through that enlightened town, and taught attentive persons there that it is possible by will-power to read books cased up in libraries thousands of miles away, interesting despatches are read and reproduced in a manner very suggestive of Koot Hoomi. But we have no such gift. We confine ourselves to the humdrum and the actual. If we do not know what Sir James Fergusson minuted we say so, and do not give the document at second sight. We pass him over, sorrowfully, for we should be glad to know what he exactly did say on this question. We pass over, also, what his Councillors and Commissioners said, though little birds have whispered some things which they, at least, may have said. But is there any reason why we should keep silence about opinions which have been pretty freely talked about in Bombay for months past ? Is anybody unaware of the fact that Acting Chief Justice Bayley has written a flaming minute blasting the Jurisdiction Bill and its authors, and holding them up to the scorn and reprobation of mankind ? Who is there so ignorant as not to know that Mr. Justice Raymond West has made a counter-blast to his learned Chief which leaves nothing to be desired but its immediate publication in these columns ? And did not the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, write two minutes strongly approving of Mr. Ilbert's bantling ? Does any one require to be told that Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Latham hold views on the subject which do not coincide with those of the Acting Chief Justice ? These things are known very well, and talked about pretty freely. All that is required is a little indiscretion on our part, and people may read at their ease what they already talk about in subdued tones as if scandal were the burden of their remarks.

If we resolve to commit the indiscretion of putting together in one *aperçu* the opinions attributed to the judges of our Bombay High Court on the question of the day, to whom ought we to give the precedence—to the Chief Justice, who is away on leave, or to the Acting Chief Justice who is now presiding over that august tribunal ? The absent are always in the wrong place, to Acting Chief Justice Bayley. That gentleman has always the courage of his convictions. His colleagues, indeed, show in this very controversy that they also have the courage of their convictions. But we use the formula in Mr. Bayley's case to suggest to the judicious reader the advisability of bearing in mind that the Acting Chief Justice has made for himself a [illegible] tion for putting his thoughts into words which do not spare those who differ from him a [illegible] case which will to their biassed minds appear judicially severe and depressing, that is the way in which he by preference will put it. This minute, we are told by those who profess to know all about it, is no exception to the rule. Race animosity he considers a necessary result of the English domination in India, and he says so. The Bill exacerbates this race feeling ; therefore—bother the Bill. It should be at once withdrawn, lest further mischief follow. That is the conclusion at which he arrives. The arguments are set out at some length, and many authorities quoted. He objected strenuously even to the proposal to confer the jurisdiction on Covenanted Civil Servants of Judicial rank, and he still more emphatically disapproves of the present Bill. A native Judge in the Mofussil, whether a Covenanted Civilian or not, is not fit to try a European. He is incompetent in himself, to begin with ; and next, the mere fact of his being on the bench will stimulate the practice of bringing false charges, which will be sustained by false evidence. This is done, he thinks, even in the Presidency towns when Europeans have to be got rid of or injured. We confess this declaration comes upon us by surprise, living as we do in a Presidency town of some magnitude. That false charges are brought we know ; that they are brought especially, or indeed at all, against Europeans because they are Europeans, and for the gratification of race hatred, is something new to us. However, the Acting Chief Justice is a judge of great experience, and he may know more than ever comes to the knowledge of journalists with all their Argus eyes. In Lucknow somebody told him that in that part of the world witnesses could be got for an anna or two to prove a murder or an assault—it did not matter a pie which—against an innocent man. If the magistrate be a native, false charges may be brought against Europeans which would not be brought if the magistrate were a European. He does not believe the High Court could protect planters up-country from such charges, for it could only act after the mischief was done. In the Presidency towns it is different, for the High Court is on the spot, and the press and the bar give guarantees. This, we understand, is the pith and substance of the Acting Chief Justice's minute, which is by no means lacking in vigour and cogency. It puts one view of the question with force and effect, and is uncompromising in its disapproval of the Bill, the learned Judge holding that no native whatever should have jurisdiction over European British subjects out of the Presidency towns.

To the principles set forth by the Acting Chief Justice, as the only ones on which it is right to act, Mr. Justice West, we are informed, takes the most vehement exception. He joins issue at once upon the alleged liability of Europeans to be made the victims of false charges supported by suborned evidence if the jurisdiction be conferred on properly qualified Native Civilians. If rancorous spite towards Europeans be universal, and perjury is so general and successful in our criminal courts as alleged, the disgrace, in Mr. Justice West's opinion, is one which affects not the natives only, but the whole character of our system in India. We must have failed conspicuously in our endeavours to train up a competent and trustworthy native magistracy, and the very least we should do would be to close every court which was not presided over by a European. As for the Bill, Mr. West thinks it goes far beyond what was originally contemplated when the subject was first broached. And he finds fault with the way in which it was introduced. But in view of the turbulence of the agitation directed against it, and the aroused vanity of the natives, against whom the ebullition of race feeling was directed, he counsels the Government not to go back. The Government of India cannot afford to appear to be intimidated, for natives and Europeans alike would profit by the discovery. He is inclined to think that the matter could best be settled by an Act of Parliament which would dispose of it once and for all, and could evoke no opposition. He admits that it is natural that Englishmen should desire to be tried by their own countrymen, but they ought, he thinks, to recognise the fact that the tribunals of a country must be based upon considerations of the general good, and that an example of jealousy and race intolerance, if followed, might make their own position in India quite untenable. If they do not recognise this, their advice to Government on such an occasion as the present cannot possibly have much weight, though of course no Government ought to wound their susceptibilities more than can be helped. It cannot be for our good, he argues, that we should be a separate caste, still less an arrogant and unkind caste, whose presence would tend to sink the native lower and lower in his own esteem. He thinks that a native magistrate would be rather better able than a European to detect fabricated evidence, for he would have a greater knowledge of native ways and habits of thought. He proposes to limit the Bill, for the present, to the case of Native Covenanted Civilians, whom he would put on a level with European Civilians. He would, for a time at least, give the European offender a right to claim trial before a European magistrate, the necessity of finding bail, &c., acting as a security against the abuse of the privilege. And he would allow a jury to Europeans tried before District Judges. Whether the Bill thus amended would be materially different from the Bill withdrawn *sans phrases* we need not now stop to inquire. It is not its suggestions, but its reasonings, which constitute Mr. Justice West's minute a valuable contribution to the present discussion. As we have said, all the other Judges of the High Court agree with the spirit of Mr. West's remarks, and dissent from that which finds such vigorous expression in the minute of the Acting Chief Justice. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

THE political atmosphere of Europe appears to be in a very inflammable condition. In Spain, France, Hungary, and the Sclavic provinces of Austria, serious disturbances have taken place, arising either from political discontent or racial antipathy. The Republican mutiny and riots in Spain afford further evidence, if evidence were needed, of the volcanic basis on which rests King Alphonso's ricketty throne. The disjointed condition of society in Austro-Hungary is exemplified by the anti-Magyar and anti-Jewish disturbances reported from Croatia and Hungary. The Jew-baiting in Hungary, arising primarily out of an extravagant charge of murder brought against some Jews, is a scandal to European civilization, and betrays a depth of ignorance and superstition which would be disgraceful to the Dark Ages. The anti-Magyar disturbances are perhaps excusable and bear greater political significance. The Hungarians, by their energy and ability, have obtained for themselves a half-share in the monarchy of the Hapsburgs. When the empire was administratively divided between the Germans and the Magyars, no account was taken of the Sclav element. The Sclavs had the disadvantage of not being consolidated like their compact rivals. But whether it be at one corner of the Monarchy or the other, the Sclav nationalities are now asserting their political equality with the German and the Magyar. The Germans in the Monarchy do not seem to be opposing any vigorous resistance to Sclavic pretensions ; but the Magyars have been fighting them desperately. Their antipathy to annexation in the Balkan peninsula is due wholly to their dread of increasing the Sclav element. The apathy of the Austrian Germans in this vital rivalry strengthens the belief that they are not indisposed to abandon the Monarchy, and coalesce with their kinsmen in the German Empire. Croatia is a quasi-autonomous province under an individual styled "the Ban." It is within the Trans-Leithian, or Hungarian, division of the Empire. The part played by the Croatians and their Ban during the Revolution of 1848 has earned them the undying antipathy of the Magyars, which feeling appears to be cordially reciprocated. The spirit of nationality, the great active force in modern political progress, which has done so much for Italy and Germany, has acted on the Austrian Empire like a powerful solvent. How far this process of dissolution may be carried no one can say, but the probabilities are that the Hapsburgs will eventually rule over a Sclavic empire, with its capital at Belgrade or perhaps—Constantinople. This possibility opens up a cycle of political and geographical changes of which we need say nothing ; but it may console Russophobists to know that this great Sclavic combination may produce an antidote in the shape of a union between Hungary and Roumania and Poland. This tripartite state might supply the place vacated by the existing Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. A little time ago we heard that the relations between Spain and France were unsatisfactory ; and now we hear of a meeting between King Alphonso and the Emperor William. Overtures to Germany generally follow a rupture of friendship with France, when any of the Continental kingdoms are involved. This act on the part of the Spanish king, and the fresh outburst of ill-will between the French and Italian workmen, afford a striking illustration of the disorganization of French policy. The Emperor Napoleon may be credited with giving formal sanction to the idea of a "Latin Union" against the Teutonic states. It was in pursuit of this idea that he contributed to the liberation of Italy. The policy was reasonable enough, but, unfortunately, he mistook the centre of Teutonic resistance, and overthrew Austria when he ought to have been curbing the ambition of Prussia. All the threads of the old French policy have been lost by the statesmen now at the head of affairs in Paris. Whether the Republicans will be able to strike out a new line remains to be seen, but at present France is without an ally, and without any policy which would be likely to secure one.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 10.

IT will be a happy relief to the whole country when Parliament breaks up for the recess. Every one has already left town who could possibly get away, and there is nothing to be gained by endless repetitions of observations on the Ministerial policy in Egypt and elsewhere, since discussions on such questions cannot lead to any practical result. The Radicals, however, keep tugging away at Mr. Gladstone's skirt, and entreating him to remember his solemn pledges as to the evacuation of Egyptian territory by English troops, and so a good many hours were taken up last night with a debate in which Sir Charles Dilke renewed Lord Hartington's bill at six months' date, by promising to satisfy his friends below the gangway by next November that the policy of gradual withdrawal should be proceeded with. Neither Sir Charles Dilke, however, nor Mr. Gladstone, who followed him, ventured to specify any date when the withdrawal should be completed. That event must, they said, depend on the establishment of peace and of a reasonably progressive government in Egypt. It will seem to most persons that there is not a little hypocrisy in the affectation by members of the Cabinet of a belief in the capacity of the Egyptians to give us the guarantees on which we insist before we resolve to leave them to themselves. All accounts from Egypt show that the Government of the Khedive is a dummy Government composed of a set of helpless officials who could not stand alone, and that order is only upheld by the English authorities, who have practically taken into their hands the administration of affairs at Cairo since the cholera made its appearance in that city. How can sensible men imagine that the mere concession to the Egyptians of a semblance of constitutional government will ever convert these dummies into active and useful administrators ? Lord Dufferin himself insisted on making the employment of English influence the keystone of his constitutional edifice in Egypt ; and it is this keystone which Mr. John Morley, speaking in the name of the English Radicals, urges Mr. Gladstone to take away. Mr. Morley is shrewd enough to see with alarm that the Ministerial theory of the duty we have undertaken in Egypt may render necessary the permanent occupation of that country. The cholera has already intervened to delay the contemplated reduction in the strength of the British garrison. When that has passed away, disturbances may occur from time to time to cause further delays ; and it is, indeed, obvious that the Khedive himself, who must know that he cannot do without English aid, will always be able to supply some fresh excuse for keeping it within reach. The Radicals, therefore, have now the courage to say that we found Egypt in a state of anarchy, and that we must not hesitate to leave it in the same condition, after having provided it with a simple and cheap form of administration. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone last night gave some countenance to this view of our duty in Egypt, by admitting that we ought not to remain until we had placed the new institutions "beyond the possibility of disturbance or change," for the country ought not to be satisfied if we come away without having settled matters in such a way as to ensure a reasonable probability of their continuance on the same footing ; and Mr. Gladstone's indiscreet admission will be used as a text by Radical orators all through the recess to persuade the English public that all we have to do is to make the utmost possible haste to leave the Egyptians to themselves, without caring what may happen afterwards. They can quote to the same purpose Mr. Gladstone's self-complacent declaration at the Mansion House dinner—"When we have accomplished our work we shall disappear, and the earlier this can be safely and adequately accomplished the more grateful the result will be to the heart and mind of every one of Her Majesty's Ministers." There is something unreal in such declarations, based as they are on the absurd idea that "we went to the ancient land of Egypt with no selfish aim." The Egyptians might have been left to stew in their own juice for ever if we had had no selfish purpose to achieve in Egypt. We really went there to uphold the interests of the British Empire ; and the Government had a very significant warning the other day that public opinion in this country is bent on having those interests permanently secured before our troops are suffered to leave Egypt. If this security cannot be obtained without annexation, then England will not be frightened out of annexing Egypt by Mr. Gladstone's portentous language about the increased responsibility which such an extension of the Empire would devolve upon the already too heavily burdened Ministers of the Crown ; for, whether we take Egypt ourselves or leave it to be the prey of unscrupulous adventurers, we can never shake off the anxious responsibility arising out of the peculiar position of Egypt as the half-way house on the road to India. The possession of Egypt would indeed lessen instead of increasing our Imperial responsibilities.

The Mansion House speeches partook of the dulness which oppresses all things political at this moment. The only interesting passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech besides the reference to Egypt was his confession that the Tamatave incident did not wear so ugly a look as he had at first thought, and that it is not likely to lead to a quarrel between England and France. This is, of course, satisfactory, though one would like to know what are the grounds for Mr. Gladstone's second thoughts as to the treatment the British Consul at Tamatave received at the hands of the French Admiral. The Prime Minister is nothing if not emotional, and just now he seems inclined to overdo the natural desire the head of the English Government must feel to remain on friendly terms with our neighbours across the Channel. The French, on their part, seem to be still disinclined to reciprocate this affection. They look with suspicion on everything said or done by the representatives of England ; and, if they meet with any reverse in Tongking or Madagascar, we may be prepared to have the whole blame of it laid by Parisian journalists and statesmen to the charge of English perfidy. These French expeditions in the East seem to hang fire in a strange fashion, and it would not be at all surprising if the French were, by their indecision, to incur some grave disaster. Neither the Hovas nor the Annamites seem to have the slightest intention of yielding ; and, while merely physical obstacles must make the conquest of Madagascar a serious business for a much larger force than the French have at their disposal in that quarter, the Annamites have profited by the respite allowed them to obtain from China arms and reinforcements which may enable them to offer a formidable resistance to their invaders.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is simple enough to complain that no warning was given him of the intention of the Government whips not to make a House last Friday night. Had he known that a count-out was possible, he would, he says, have brought down his own friends in sufficient numbers to make a House. Alas ! for his credulity. There can be no doubt that his friends were parties to the plot, for, with hardly an exception, Conservatives and Liberals were agreed in regarding a count-out as the most merciful way of extinguishing the threatened discussion on Lord Ripon's policy. As the leaders of the Opposition had not thought fit to bring the matter formally before Parliament, Mr. Bartlett ought to have left it alone. The general feeling is that nothing more should be said about the Ilbert Bill in England till we are in possession of the opinions of the various local Governments collected by Lord Ripon. The meeting held last week at Limehouse, with M

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF MR. PHILLPOTTS, JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 28.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Sessions Judge, died of cholera last evening. He had been rather out of sorts lately, but seemed fairly well. He breakfasted yesterday all right; was attacked by cholera about noon, and died at eight o'clock in the evening. The funeral took place this morning at 7-30, at the City cemetry.

THREATENED FLOOD IN THE TAPTEE RIVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUG. 28.

The Taptee is reported to be slowly rising in Khandesh. A slight flood is expected. Rain still keeps off here.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, Dr. Hunter will be added to the Select Committee on the Bengal Rent Bill; and the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees will be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Ilbert. The rest of the business is unimportant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANTI-MAGYAR DISTURBANCES IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, AUG. 27.

Anti-Magyar disturbances have broken out in Croatia, in the course of which several officials have been wounded. Troops have been ordered to proceed to the affected district, and martial law has been proclaimed.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

It is announced that during the last three days anti-Jewish disturbances have broken out in Western Hungary. The military were called out, and many have been killed and wounded on both sides.

ERUPTION AT JAVA.

BATTAVIA, AUG. 27.

A tremendous eruption of Mount Krakatao has taken place, causing an influx of the sea at Anjer and Serang.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, AUG. 27.

The report is again circulated that the Queen of Madagascar is dead.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.

The *Temps* publishes a statement to-day that the King of Annam has made submission to the French Commissioners, and has agreed to pay a war indemnity, the French retaining possession of the forts until it is paid. The Annamite troops have been placed at the disposal of Admiral Bouet, and the French protectorate has been confirmed.

RIOTS BETWEEN FRENCH AND ITALIAN WORKMEN.

Serious riots have taken place at Besançon between French and Italian workmen.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	3¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. "	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾
4½ " French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	50¾

Arrival—Richard Pearson.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

One of the Gutzlaff-Shanghai River cables still interrupted.
Hongkong-Amoy cable interrupted.
Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, August 27.

10 p.m.	76·8

TUESDAY, August 28.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	78·5
4 p.m.	78·7

SIR EVELYN BARING, K.C.S.I., left Bombay yesterday evening by the s. s. Pekin for Suez, to take charge of his new appointment in Egypt. During yesterday two deputations, one representing the public meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Monday evening, and the other consisting of members of the Bombay Branch East India Association, waited upon him, and he spoke in reply to the addresses they presented.

THE latest official Weather Report, telegraphed from Simla, and dated 27th inst., states that the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind "continue without rain, and with fine, hot weather."

THE formal notification that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major Evelyn Baring, C.I.S., C.I.E., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India," appears in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 10.

THE Governor of Bombay certainly, and the Governor of Madras probably, will, it is stated, visit the Viceroy in Calcutta during the Exhibition.

THE sister of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala has been betrothed to the Sardar of Sahzedpore, a place near the Umballa district. The Sardar is well educated and is of good social standing.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a broad-gauge famine line, 180 miles long, between Jhansi and Manickpore, and orders for the commencement of the work are to be issued almost immediately

A FRENCH scientific mission is on its way overland from Cochin China to Mandalay. They are taking with them a number of presents for the Lord of the White Elephant, and may therefore count on a hearty welcome.

AN order has been made in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice pronouncing that the owners of the steamship Clan Ogilvie are answerable in damages in respect of the collision between that vessel and the steamship Inflexible in the Prince's Dock, Bombay, on Jan. 24 last, in the sum of £18,881 12s., and the Court has also ordered that all parties interested are to come in and enter their claims in respect of these damages on or before October 30 next.

THE marriage of the Lady Agnes Douglas, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Morton, with Colonel Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I., and C.I.E., of the India Office, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 9th instant. The bridegroom was attended by Major Gregory, late 15th Hussars, and the bridesmaids were Miss Rolle, Miss Mary Rolle, Miss Katherine Gordon, and Miss Gertrude Burne. The bride was accompanied to the church by her uncle Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, who subsequently gave her away.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN was entertained on the 9th instant by the members of the Northbrook Club, at a congratulatory dinner on the occasion of his appointment to the office of Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Lord Northbrook presided.

THE directors of the Suez Canal Company held their monthly meeting in Paris on the 8th instant. M. de Lesseps presided, and the three English members of the board were present. The directors gave their unqualified approval to the letter of M. de Lesseps to Mr. Gladstone of the 20th of July, and adopted as a resolution its concluding paragraph—namely: "We shall, quietly and undisturbed, as heretofore, continue, in concert with the representatives of the Queen's Government, to work and improve the maritime canal, according to the requirements of a work designed to remain freely open and available to the fleets of all nations, 'without exclusion or favour,' according to the terms of our concession."

A REPORT has been published by Staffey Bey as to the origin of the outbreak of cholera at Damietta. After a careful analysis of all the circumstances of the case he arrives at the conclusion that the cholera was not imported, but broke out spontaneously on account of the condition of the river and city, which this year presented conditions similar to those to be found on the banks of the Ganges when the epidemic makes its appearance. The great fair at Damietta attracted a crowd of 15,000 people, who for eight days lived on foul water and decayed fish. A note on the subject of the cholera from Lord Granville to Lord Lyons has been communicated to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The despatch states that the Government has "remarked with regret the tone adopted by a great number of journals on the Continent concerning the recent outbreak of cholera in Egypt." It combats the suggestion that England is responsible for the presence of the disease in Egypt, and in conclusion the despatch states that "it might have been hoped that the presence in Egypt of numerous soldiers of Her Majesty would have been regarded as a sufficient reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government would have carefully watched to prevent the introduction of cholera into that country."

M. LABOUCHERE, M. P., writes in *Truth*:—"It surprises me that Anglo-Indians should ever have supposed that their opposition to the Ilbert Bill would be productive of any effect. The opposition is based upon the idea that the Indian population is, and must remain, a subject race, and that anything that would tend to produce an equality between the two races must be eschewed. But we in England take a precisely contrary view of the proper relation between the two races. We wish to put an end, so far as we can, to any distinction between them, and therefore the arguments urged against the Bill are, to us, arguments in its favour."

THE consideration of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill was resumed on the 9th inst. by the Committee of the House of Lords, under the presidency of Lord Camperdown, who gave the following decision:—"The Committee arrive at the decision that it is not expedient to proceed with this Bill in the present session of Parliament. I am instructed to say that in the opinion of the Committee the promoters are very much indebted to their counsel for the very great ability and energy with which the case has been presented to the Committee." This decision came as a surprise to the promoters of the Bill. It is said that more than £60,000 has been incurred in promoting the Bill, and it is as yet doubtful whether the necessary funds will be forthcoming to sustain a further appeal to Parliament next session.

FIVE arrests have been made in Paris of men charged with implication in a Royalist conspiracy. The conspirators, whose object was to overturn the Republic and replace it by a Monarchy, were, it is said, in the habit of meeting nightly in Avenue Macdlahon in Paris, where some police agents in disguise succeeded in penetrating. Arrangements, it is stated, had been made to purchase 25,000 muskets for a popular rising, and attempts had also been made to tamper with the army.

A MELBOURNE telegram, dated the 6th instant, states that "the informers Michael Kavanagh and Joseph Hanlon (who were refused permission to land in the Colony), have written a letter declaring that they were shipped to Australia by the detective police in compliance with their application to be sent to the colonies. In consequence of the public feeling in the colonies on the subject, it is understood to be intended to reship the informers back to England."

THE following extract from a narrative by an English gentlemen who was one of the sufferers by the Casamicciola earthquake (an inmate of the Piccolo Sentinella Hotel) will interest Bombay readers. The narrator was buried beneath falling *débris*, but was rescued alive after passing some hours in a painful and unpleasant situation:—

"After much difficulty and many falls, I at last reached the terrace running the whole length of the dining room (which was at right angles to the *salon*), and here, seeing my difficulty, a lady came up to me, and, begging me to lean on her arm, supported me along the terrace up to the still standing staircase, along the verandah of the upper floor, out at the door, and over a road now composed of fallen walls, to what was considered the nearest place of safety, a little way from the house, and surrounded by low walls, on which the earthquake had already vented its fury. Why should I conceal the name of this lady who came to my rescue and landed me in a haven of safety, and who told me with tears in her eyes that her husband (Mr. Green) had been one of the victims of that dreadful night? For him, poor man, there could have been no manner of chance. He was a paralytic confined to his chair, and only able to move with the help of his servant. Being very fond of music he was, I think, among the crowd around the piano at the time of the catastrophe, so it is probable that the first shower of stones from the falling roof above gave him a painless and instantaneous death. Their son was saved, but poor Mrs. Green, as I learnt afterwards, had been buried up to her neck for three weary hours. Luckily she could both be seen and make herself heard, so some friends went to her assistance, and after three hours' hard labour succeeded in digging her out."

NOAH'S ARK, it appears, has not really been found on the slopes of Ararat; but there is at the present moment, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, treasure-trove of almost equal interest in the British Museum, which is offered to the English nation for the comparatively moderate sum of one million pounds sterling. The object in question is nothing less than a parchment of sheepskin, black and shiny from age (or other causes), and containing portions of the Book of Deuteronomy, written in a character similar to that of the famous Moabite Stone, which would seem to fix the date of these truly unique manuscripts at about the ninth century B. C.—many hundred years before that of the earliest extant palm-leaves known to Pali and Cingalese scholars, and about sixteen centuries earlier than any existing manuscript of any part of the Bible. So far as they have yet been examined, it would appear that the versions of Deuteronomy on these slips differ considerably from all other known recensions; there is, for instance, a new and different and most interesting version of the Commandments. All this will make the manuscripts a subject of absorbing interest to canonists, philologists, and palæographers. The interest will hardly be diminished by the fact that it will need a good deal of proof before their authenticity will be held to be established. The documents come from a certain Mr. Shapira, of Jerusalem, a well-known dealer in archæological curios." If Shapira states that he bought them from one of those sons of the desert who in these days are suspiciously apt at finding relics of undoubted authenticity and unnatural antiquity. Such an Oriental it was who palmed off upon this same Mr. Shapira certain rare and curious fragments of Moabite pottery, which eventually turned out to be of highly modern origin. But manuscripts of Deuteronomy written in Moabite character are not easy articles to manufacture; and if Mr. Shapira's treasures are really the work of the nineteenth rather than the ninth century, there must be in existence somewhere a literary and scholarly forger to whom all other practitioners of a difficult and far from lucrative art are but as babes and sucklings.

ONE of the most horrible discoveries of modern science is surely that of Dr. Domingo Freire, of Rio de Janeiro. That city had been seriously afflicted with yellow fever, and Dr. Freire in his inquiries into the causes of the epidemic came upon the dreadful fact that the soil of the cemeteries in which the victims of the outbreak were buried was positively alive with microbian organisms exactly identical with those found in the vomitings, blood, etc., of those who had died in the hospitals of yellow fever. From a foot under ground he gathered a sample of the earth overlying the remains of a person who had been buried about a year before; and though it showed nothing remarkable in appearance or smell, it was found under the microscope to be thickly charged with these abominable disease-germs. Many of the organisms were making spontaneous movements. In fact, therefore, the cemeteries are so many nurseries of yellow fever; for every year the rain washes the soil and the fever-seed with which it is so closely sown into the water-courses, and distributes them over the town and neighbourhood. Says the Doctor, "If each corpse is the bearer of millions of millions of organisms that are specifics of ill, imagine what a cemetery must be in which new foci are forming around each body. In the silence of death these worlds of organisms, invisible to the unassisted eye, are labouring incessantly and unperceived to fill more graves with more bodies destined for their food and for the fatal perpetuation of their species." How terribly fatal these organisms are, indeed, may be understood from the fact that the blood of a yellow fever patient injected into a rabbit killed the animal in an hour, that the rabbit's blood injected into a guinea-pig killed it, and that the guinea-pig's blood injected into another rabbit killed it also; so that the chain of destruction may apparently be endless, for each victim on post-mortem examination was found to have all its blood swarming with malignant germs. Surely the cremation of all yellow-fever corpses becomes, in the light of Dr. Freire's discovery, a public necessity.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is reported that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart), on his visit to the Bangalore camp-of-exercise, will be accompanied by eight picked officers from the Bengal Presidency, the selection being confined to officers commanding corps and those of the Army Staff.

DRAFTS for India (*vid* the Cape of Good Hope) are under orders to embark at Portsmouth in Her Majesty's troopship Malabar, on or about the 4th of September, as under:—2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, Captain Jameson, Lieutenants Bell and Couper, 8 non-commissioned officers, 236 privates. 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment—Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Arbuthnot, Commeline, and Hartigan, 6 non-commissioned officers, 155 privates. 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes and Lieutenant Shadwell, 5 non-commissioned officers, 130 privates. 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment—Major James, Captain Eyre, and Lieutenant Smith, 6 non-commissioned officers, 181 privates. 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment—Major Wilmot, Lieutenants Care and Malcolm, 5 non-commissioned officers, 150 privates. 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment—Major Beale, Lieutenants Atkinson, Taylor, and Tracy, 5 non-commissioned officers, 140 privates; making a total of 19 officers, 35 non-commissioned officers, and 1,012 privates.

THE KIRKEE AMMUNITION FACTORY.—Mr. George Peaker, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, has been dismissed the service of Government with a 12 months' gratuity. Mr. Peaker had nearly completed 15 years' service, and may be said to have been the Superintendent of the Factory prior to the advent of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. So far back as 1875 grave complaints of the bad ammunition manufactured at Kirkee kept pouring in from corps and officials in Scinde, Belgaum, and Aden, but somehow or other the boxes of ammunition sent to head-quarters in support of the complaints always falsified them when fired from the fixed rest at Kirkee before special committees, as none of the cartridges would miss fire or bullets fall short! These complaints were repeated every year, until those from Zululand reached India through the Secretary of State, when searching inquiry elicited the faultiness of the manufacture; but it has only just been discovered that the cost of its production was nearly double what it should have been.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. for a copy of the following telegram received from their Broach firm yesterday:—

"Rain commenced. Promises continue. Will do a power of good to the crops."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	59 40	64 57	61 97	70 74
27 Monday	1 53	.....	.....	.....
28 Tuesday	.....	0 75	0 95	0 70
Total	60 93	65 32	62 92	71 44
Corresponding date last year	57 48	68 15	65 86	66 19

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Castleford, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the morning of the 23rd instant, when the down Calcutta mail train, which left Lahore the evening previous, approached the station of Bunjoralkee, two miles north of Umballa, the pointsman turned the train on to the line on which a goods train was already drawn up. Fortunately the mail train had greatly slackened speed, and the collision that occurred was but slight. Several passengers were thrown off their seats, while one, a native, was slightly injured. The native engine-driver of the goods train, on observing that the collision was inevitable, instead of remaining at his post jumped off in a cowardly way, and thus got clear of all danger. The pointsman was immediately made over to the police.—*Pioneer*.

PARLIAMENT AND LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT "COUNTED OUT."

ON Friday night (Aug. 3), before Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett could rise to call attention to Lord Ripon's administration of India, the House was counted out, only 29 members being in their places.

There was a morning sitting on Saturday (Aug. 4), at which Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Prime Minister whether he would in future give the Government whips instructions not to mislead hon. members—(Oh!)—by distinctly informing them that it was the intention of the Government to make a House and then failing to do so; and he would further inquire whether a number of members of the Conservative party were distinctly told by the Government whips on Friday night that it would not be necessary for them to come down early to the House, because it was certain a House would be made by the Government. In consequence of that he (Mr. Bartlett) took no pains to ask any of his friends to come down. He also gave notice that if Irish witnesses had been refused permission to land at Melbourne,

Sir William Harcourt said the Prime Minister never instructed the Government whips to tell anybody.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, rising to order: I gave notice for Monday (cries of "Order.")

Sir W. Harcourt (warmly): I beg pardon; I will answer the question at once (cheers.) Imputations of this kind cannot be allowed to remain unanswered (cheers.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett: I rise to order (cries of "Order.")

The Speaker: The right hon. gentleman is in possession of the House, and until he says anything out of order I cannot interfere (loud cheers).

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett: I wish to ask—(cries of "Order" and "Name").

The Speaker called on Sir W. Harcourt to proceed (cheers).

Sir W. Harcourt:—It is impossible to allow imputations of the kind to remain unanswered, more especially as the hon. gentleman made an imputation of that character on a previous occasion.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett: When?

Sir W. Harcourt: An imputation of corruption against the officers of the Suez Canal Company.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett wished to know if the right hon. gentleman was in order in alluding to a matter of which he had not now given notice.

The Speaker said the right hon. gentleman must confine himself to the question of which notice had been given (cheers).

Sir W. Harcourt said with reference to the question, neither the Prime Minister nor any member of the Government instructed the Government whips to mislead anybody, and they never misled any one on the subject. If the hon. member did not ask his friends to come down, it was a very indiscreet thing in the month of August for anyone who desired to form a House (laughter).

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gave notice of a question for Monday, as to whether Conservative members were not told by the whips that the Government intended to keep a House on Friday. He could prove it.

On Aug. 10, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gave notice that he would call attention to the proposed alterations in the Indian Criminal Code, either on the Indian Budget or on the Appropriation Bill.

IN an article on "The signification of the last count-out," the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The count-out which prevented the discussion of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's motion was in every respect regrettable. A fresh and unequivocal test of the difference to Indian questions in the House of Commons, which is not only most mischievous in to our Indian subjects. It deprives the Ministry of perhaps the only opportunity they will have this session of bringing to the test of facts and experience the extraordinary exaggerations with which the Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon's policy generally have been assailed. And yet from one point of view nothing could be a more complete exposition of the hollowness of all this vehement oratory than the failure of British India to secure higher a quorum for the discussion of these grave matters. It was only a few days ago that no less an authority than Mr. Stanhope presided at a meeting at which the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill was denounced as "an iniquitous Bill, which, if persevered in, would prove the ruin, not only of the English in India, but of India itself." Mr. Stanhope himself allowed the rhetorical impulse to commit him to the assertion that the measure would do "incalculable harm by generating friction between the two nations." "If they desired to secure the stability of English rule in India," he told his hearers, "they must demand that the Bill should be reversed." Such was the preservation of our rule in India is an object for which forty patriotic gentlemen, especially of that party which claims for itself the exclusive care of "the empire," might put themselves to an evening's discomfort even at the beginning of August. The fact that they should shrink from such a sacrifice is the strongest commentary on the language in which some persons have allowed themselves to indulge, and encouraged the English representatives of Anglo-Indian prejudice in indulging.

But, we are told, it was the business of the Government to keep a House. It is even suggested that their whips were so to-use them—that they shrank, in fact, from facing the terrible indictment to be brought against them by the member for Eye. This insinuation takes no account of the fact that Mr. Gladstone a few days back declined to appropriate a Friday, although the state of public business entirely justified him so doing, for the special reason that he did not wish to strangle this discussion. "He was reluctant," he then said, "to take next Friday, on the ground that the first motion on the paper was one impugning the conduct of his noble friend the Viceroy of India, and he would not like to propose any arrangement which would imply an unwillingness on the part of the Government to meet that question." The Government, therefore, according to this theory, sought to rely upon an uncertain sidewind to get rid of a motion which they had every opportunity of honourably avoiding. The fact is, as has been said, that, far from having any reason to avoid it, Ministers, for Lord Ripon's sake even more than for their own, had every reason to welcome an opportunity for the parliamentary vindication of the Viceroy's policy. It was indeed quite worth their while to keep a House for their assailants, though they may well excuse themselves for not doing so on the ground of their belief in the sincerity of the "no confidence" alarms on the opposite side, which have turned out to be so much declaration. But granting that it would have been better for Ministers to keep a House—and it might well that Government can do with its annual loan, as well as everything that private capitalists are prepared to undertake. In the great work of railway extension we should like to see more rapid progress. (Applause.) One of our colonies is teaching us a valuable lesson in this respect, for over our broad area we are actually doing less than Canada is accomplishing on a single line. Gentlemen, I read the other day that the Canadian Pacific Railway is now being made at the rate of four miles per day, or over 1,400 miles per annum—a feat beside which Sir Richard Temple's mile or mile-and-a-half per day on the Sibi line appears small. (Hear, hear.) Compassions are from time to time made with what has been done in the Great Republic of America, which now owns ten times the mileage that we do. Gentlemen, it seems, for the present at least, that we must be contented with smaller mercies. But there are some works we are most anxious to see begun. The Bhopal-Jhansi line extending Cawnpore-wards is one of those, as pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce and the public press. It would open up one of the very richest cereal-producing provinces in Hindustan. The Great Indian Peninsula authorities have been anxious to make a commencement for some time past; last year Mr. Glover, the well-known contractor and engineer, went over the country, in order to make a report to the directors. The delay, I understand, is due to some hitch at the India Office—a hitch which I trust will soon be removed. (Cheers.) The Western Deccan Railway line has been sanctioned, and we are all desirous to see it begun. I could easily multiply instances, but what I have already mentioned by way of illustration will suffice. The main argument for railway extension is that the lines are wanted to bring produce to the coast. Gentlemen, they will also prove useful in the reverse way. Famine or scarcity repeats itself periodically in India, and a time may arise when these very railways will be required for the distribution of food-grains to millions of hungry mouths. (Applause.) Before his departure Sir E. Baring will have an opportunity of witnessing what private enterprise has done for this city. We have over five millions sterling sunk in cotton factories, and there is ample room for further capital if judiciously invested. (Hear, hear.) We should, however, like to see more advantage taken of the provinces in which there appears to be almost a virgin field. If we are to lift a portion of the population above the position of small agriculturists, this matter must in the course of time engage serious attention. I therefore wish every scheme such as that of Sir William Wedderburn's Agricultural Banks, which will assist the cultivators, every success. (Applause.) My only fear is that the difficulty of finding suitable management may prove a serious one. A large scheme alone can support the necessary expenses. Out of its surpluses, I trust Government will be mindful of the encouragement wanted in order to improve the masses. Gentlemen, before another twenty-four hours have passed, the subject of these remarks will have left our shores in order to join his new appointment. He has managed our finances in a manner which does credit to the historically commercial name of Baring. (Loud cheers.) May he be equally successful in his new sphere. (Hear, hear.) In Egypt at present is ample field for the best energies. I do not intend to allude to the great Canal question, nor indeed to any political matters connected with Egypt; but there is one subject which has of late come prominently before the Indian public—namely, quarantine—as pointed out in an appropriate leader which appeared in one of to-day's papers. Let us hope that all unnecessary restrictions in this respect may be done away with so long as human life is not in danger. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure, indeed, in seconding the proposition which has just been moved by my friend Mr. Mowat. It is to me a matter of congratulation that I have been able to return from Poona just in time to take a part in this meeting. I assure you, gentlemen, it would have been a matter of lasting regret to me if I had missed the opportunity of taking a part in this movement assembled as we have to do honour to a distinguished public servant, in honouring whom, I believe, we are in reality honouring ourselves. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, the distinguished services which Major Baring—I call him by the name which has become familiar to us as our household word, a name which, I believe, has become dear to the natives of this country—for the distinguished services which Major Baring has been able to render to this country have been really so great that one is struck with wonder that he should have been able to accomplish all that during the space of only three years. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, almost every measure which he has brought forward during the last three years is a measure of extreme importance, is a measure which is likely to be of such great consequence to the people of this country, and, I believe, a measure that will cast a lasting lustre upon the already illustrious name of Major Baring. (Cheers.) Many of the different measures which he has been able to carry through during the last three years have been more or less referred to and commented upon by speakers who have preceded me, and I do not think I should be wise in referring to these matters in any great detail, inasmuch as they have already been touched upon in such eloquent terms by my friend Mr. Mowat, who has moved the proposition. But further, I believe that Major Baring's financial measures are so well-known to almost every one of you here present, that I do not think you would thank me if I were to recount them over again. I believe, gentlemen, you are impatient to carry the resolution which has been already moved (cheers), and unless I am not very much mistaken my speech will have the merit of being the shortest. But there is one word which I am desirous of saying, that when I look round this meeting I find that it is composed not merely of the natives of this country but of some of the distinguished and eminent European gentlemen (loud cheers) who are always ready to take part in great public questions. Gentlemen, the presence of such gentlemen as Mr. Mowat, the Hon. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. Forbes, and Dr. Blaney on this occasion is a convincing proof that the measures which Major Baring has carried through during his financial administration are not measures which have any particular or peculiar reference to the natives of this country, but are measures which commend themselves to the judgment of the people who are able to take a wider view of the question than merely natives of India. (Cheers.) That, I think, is a convincing proof of not only a great financial skill which Major Baring has displayed, but it is also a very great proof of his statesmanship. The presence of these European gentlemen shows incontestably that in a greater portion of the administration of Major Baring, not only as a financier but, as Mr. Mowat has stated, as a statesman, all the important measures have commended themselves to the different classes of the people of this country. Mr. Mowat has already told you what impetus Major Baring's policy will give to the extension of railways in this country. It is needless to say that railways are a great desideratum for India; it is needless to say that in proportion as railways extend in this country, that in the same proportion will our property increase. The trade of the country as at present is immensely hampered by reasons of the difficulties which we have to meet with at every step in importing the produce of one district to another. Well, I do hope that the policy which has already been initiated will bear fruit, and not only shall we see railways extended on all sides, but that they shall be extended more or less by private enterprise of the people of this country. (Cheers.) Further, I think, that Major Baring's policy in setting apart a sum of no less than a crore and fifty lakhs every year as an insurance against famine is worthy of notice. In Lord Lytton's time we know what famine insurance fund meant. We know there is no such thing now, and when this sum is set apart from year to year we may be perfectly sure that we have a system at work really and honestly be devoted for the purpose for which it has ostensibly been put aside. (Cheers.) We have only to see the enormous importance of the fund because it was only during the last two or three days that our anxiety has been relieved in respect of the state of the harvest. It is not necessary for me to remind how anxious not only the Government, but all of us were, until the timely rain has fortunately set our anxieties at rest, but there are localities still in India which will have to resort to the fund which has been so prudently set aside by Major Baring. Another point which I should like to say a few words is the importance of encouraging the manufacturing of indigenous articles in India. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the policy of the present Government of India in that respect. We know that competition with Western nations has almost driven indigenous arts from India. Mr. Budroodeen having made a few observations on the degeneration of Indian arts and industries, proceeded to say, I trust that the finances of India may enable the succeeding Finance Ministers to reduce the salt duty. It is already very high, and I think that if it is shown, as I believe it will be shown that the reduction of the duty will lead to a larger consumption, the Government will try to reduce the duty upon this necessary article so as to bring it within the reach of the poorest of our people. I ask you, gentlemen, in conclusion, to carry the resolution which I have the honour to second by acclamation. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. Jehverlal Umiashunker Yajnik said:—Three years ago when Sir Evelyn Baring entered upon the duties of his high office, the public accounts of India, especially in the Military Department, were, I should say, in a muddle, while the state of the finances was far from satisfactory. There was gloom and depression brought on by famine and the war in Afghanistan. But with returning peace, and by a course of rigid economy and indomitable energy shown in the adoption of measures calculated to put fresh life into the people, added to the return of better seasons, the country began rapidly to recover, and Sir Evelyn Baring was able, in the very second year of his office, to announce a series of important measures involving a large reduction and remission of taxation of over three millions sterling. (Cheers.) And now at this moment, after 18 months' introduction of those measures, he leaves the finances of the country in a healthy, prosperous condition, while the forecast looks hopeful so far as our limited provisions enables us to see ahead. Twenty-two years ago, a late Finance Minister of India had a vision of an India. "I have a vision of an India," said the Hon. Samuel Laing, "where the science of the West has removed impediments to communication; where the consequent increase of trade has diffused material prosperity; where English energy and capital stimulate improvement in every district; and where the native population, with expanding ideas and improving intelligence are taught by the education of schools and of events of books and railways to know us and know one another, and are gradually trained in the management of their own local affairs for those of a wider area; so that India may at length have what it has never yet had—a political life—and at length be what it has never yet been—a nation." I do not say that this vision is fully realised, but you will see, gentlemen, how India is striving towards the goal, and the credit of accelerating her progress in that direction belongs emphatically to the policy inaugurated by the Government of Lord Ripon, of which Sir Evelyn Baring is so distinguished an ornament. (Cheers.) It has been a remarkable feature of Sir Evelyn Baring's policy to be frank and free with the public. He has cheerfully sought for information, for suggestions, and for advice from all quarters, from natives as well as Europeans; and I need hardly say that this information and these suggestions have been as cheerfully and freely given. The public, too, have not been slow to return confidence with confidence. At no time has the credit of the Government of India stood higher. The latest evidence of this is to be seen in the results of the loan of Rs. 2½ crores announced about a week ago. One thing noticeable in connection with the loan is that the native moneyed classes have come forward to bid, and bid more successfully, for it than ever. It is to my mind a proof indubitable of the growing faith of the banking and propertied classes in this country in the stability of the British Government in India. If you ask me to what causes is it that this growing confidence is due, I refer you to the address, which I now proceed to read.

To Major the Hon. Sir EVELYN BARING, R. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

SIR,—We the inhabitants of Bombay, representing the varied sections which make up the community of this emporium of Western India, desire, on the eve of your quitting the shores of this land, to express our heartfelt regret at the premature close of your most useful and honourable career in our midst; and our high sense of appreciation of your sterling worth and character, your successful administration of the finances of this country, and of the valuable help you have given as a member of the Government of India in the settlement of great questions of administrative policy. It is scarcely possible for us in this necessarily brief address to do justice to the character of those services, and of those measures in which you have taken a prominent part, beyond a bare enumeration of their most salient features.

2. It may be permitted to us to remark that, besides the Viceroy as the responsible head of Government, the one member of the Government of India who is so constantly occupied with questions which have to be looked at from the domestic, social, and economic side of the millions of the people is he who has the charge of the portfolio of finances; and it is no small satisfaction to us to see that you have, as a Finance Minister, shown a full grasp of the questions touching the condition, wants and aspirations of the people of this country, and have laboured steadily to grapple with the difficulties in your way. The famine which had ravaged Western, Central and Southern India during the previous years had still left its effects on the country when you arrived here. The war in Afghanistan was depleting the resources of the Empire. The solemn pledges regarding the Famine Insurance Fund were not strictly observed. The new Government had no light task before them, but they resolved to meet the difficulties of their situation boldly in the face, without making any large promises. "I should prefer," said H. E. the Marquis of Ripon to the Corporation of Bombay, in reply to the address presented to him on his landing on our shores, three years ago, "that your judgment should be pronounced, as I am sure it will be, intelligently and fairly upon my conduct when you have been able to judge of me by my acts." And now we know what those acts have been. We know the Government of India have brought to bear all the latent resources of their energy and character to the study of those problems of domestic administration of the country which constitute the pride and glory of the British administration during your term of office in India.

3. In your first Financial Statement you gave us an indication of what the future financial policy of the Government of India was likely to be, and called our attention to the following memorable words of the Prime Minister unfolding that policy. "I often think," said he, "we are too apt to fall back on the material splendour of our Eastern Empire, and we do not sufficiently recollect that the administration of that Empire, in the final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us except in the exact and precise proportion that that administration confers benefit upon that Empire and renders India prosperous and happy." Determined to work in this spirit, the Government of India brought some of the ablest talent they could command to their aid—men thoroughly well-informed, in Indian subjects and thoroughly catholic in their views. The result has been the series of resolutions and minutes which have from time to time been issued to the public in the *Gazette of India*. The intellectual activity and the wisdom and statesmanship which they indicate have been unparalleled in the annals of British administration in India, and have inspired all subjects of Her Majesty from one end of the country to the other with confidence in the generous and enlightened policy of the present Government, and with deep loyalty to the British name and rule.

4. Connected as most of us are with trading, industrial, and agricultural interests on this side of India, the financial measures which bear the impress of your wisdom, your statesmanship and your wide and intimate knowledge of the country, have interested us in a peculiar manner. In all of them you appear to have realised the fact that, though India is a country of unbounded resources, capable of producing every article required for the use of man, the people are yet extremely poor, and trade and industry undeveloped. It is with pleasure that we have noted the introduction from time to time of those measures which are calculated to develop the resources of this country. It is to be hoped that this policy will be persevered in, and that its result will lead to a perceptible diminution, as time passes, in the imports of Government stores and a constant increase in the manufacturing industry of this country. The other direction in which encouragement has been held out to private enterprise, by means of reasonable concessions to capitalists, native or European, is that of the extension of the railways. Our Presidency, like other parts of India, is deeply interested in the development of this policy, and we trust that the numerous useful railway projects now before the Government of India will be taken up in serious earnestness as early as practicable. In this connection we thank Government for the reduction brought about in the rates of grains on the Rajputana Railway, and the prospects afforded of a further reduction for the greater development of the wheat trade of India—a trade which fairly promises to be one of the most important among the export trades of the country.

5. No less important than these efforts is the measure of relief afforded to the people of Western and Southern India by the reduction in salt duties. We hope that the time is not far distant when the Government of India will see fit to abolish this duty altogether.

6. We cannot feel too grateful to you for the part you have taken in the further decentralisation of the finances of this country, and the development of local self-government as

from India, and who are necessarily ignorant of many of the requirements of the country, he was not able to carry out what he desired. I will not detain you any longer at this late hour, but I cannot help expressing my regret that there are so few Europeans here this evening. That circumstance is, I believe, owing to the sad death in the European community. A distinguished member of the Civil Service died this morning, and to that sad occurrence, and the inclemency of the weather, is to be attributed the fact that there are so few Europeans here to-night. (Hear, hear.) Sir Evelyn Baring has left a mark on the minds of the people here, which will not be effaced for may a long day. (Applause.) Let us hope we may welcome him back to fill that distinguished position which was held by his noble relative, Lord Northbrook. (Loud and continued applause.)

Dr. Shantaram Vithal supported this proposition. He said:—A great and good Finance Minister is the salvation of India. This, I may say, is the result of all the articles and lectures that have appeared from time to time during the last five or six years in the English and Indian newspapers. And the three years during which Major the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring was amongst us have but left no doubt that an abler, more conscientious financier, and one more anxious to consult the wishes and ascertain the wants of the country could not have been supplied to India by England. (Cheers.) We are now bidding good-bye to the Finance Minister, who has endeared himself to us all, but the people of India may yet venture to express a hope that though Mr. Gladstone's Ministry has so suddenly taken away from her one who was doing so much good work amongst us, the time may still arrive when India may see Sir Evelyn elevated to a more responsible and honoured post than that he has so worthily filled during the short three years with honour to himself and good to the country. (Loud Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that the address now read and adopted be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, and that a deputation, consisting of the Chairman and other gentlemen, be requested to wait upon the Hon'ble Sir Evelyn Baring and present him with the address.

Mr. K. T. Telang, who was greeted with loud applause, said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, At this late hour it is not my intention to inflict a speech on you. But I wish to state that it is a very great pleasure to me—and a pleasure in more than the ordinary conventional sense of the term—to be able to take a part in the proceedings of this evening. I had the privilege of seeing something of Sir Evelyn Baring during the short time I was in Calcutta recently, and can testify to the retiring Finance Minister's zeal and indefatigable energy, to which Lord Ripon has referred in one of his speeches in the Legislative Council. While in Calcutta, I was also able to see indications in Major Baring of a deep sympathy with our countrymen, and that capability of understanding questions connected with our country which is given by such sympathy. It is not my intention, as I have said, to dwell upon any of the points to which previous speakers have referred; but there is one point which next after the reduction of the salt duty and the setting apart every year of a sum of money for the Famine Insurance Fund, appears to me to be the most important with reference to the policy of Major Baring, indeed embody the only wise policy which can be carried out in this country. Then, again, I was struck by an observation made in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, in which he made the following remarks:—"I am not surprised to learn from the reports published at various times lately the opinions entertained by various district officials as to the want of success which has attended the formation of district committees; but I think that want of success has been caused to a very great extent by the members being made to feel that they have no real power. I have myself been a member of the Municipality in Kurrachee, for a considerable period, and I must confess that as it was carried on then it was little less than a sham." Well, gentlemen, amongst the whole range of my personal acquaintances, I do not know anybody who more detests sham than the eminent statesman who now presides over the administration of India. (Cheers.) His object is to do away with shams. It has been sometimes incorrectly represented that he wishes to lower the position of district officer; but no one entertains a greater regard than Lord Ripon for the valuable services rendered by the members of the Indian Civil Service. It has also been represented that these noble friend wishes to introduce changes of a revolutionary character. That also is by no means the case. What Lord Ripon wishes to do is to relieve the district officers of some of their onerous duties, and to give somewhat greater reality to the policy which has commended itself to all the wisest Anglo-Indian statesmen for the last quarter of a century and more. In the course of your address, gentlemen, you allude to the question of railways; and here I may perhaps be allowed to forestall some remarks which I ought more properly to make in answer to another address I am about to receive. As, however, the question of railways is treated in both the addresses, I would wish to make my remarks on the subject now. In the course of the second address, the Government is urged to do more than heretofore by way of encouraging the investment of native capital in railways. I do not propose at present to enter into the discussion and the difficult and complicated question of whether it is desirable that Government should borrow in gold or in silver. But I wish to say that although the Government is very desirous to attract native capital, and although, I think, other things being equal, that is to say, when native capital can be got on the same terms as foreign capital, the former may rightly be given a preference. I do not think that it is in the interest of taxpayers that they should be burdened with relatively high charges to procure native capital when the same amount of foreign capital can be obtained at lower rates. Government must, in fact, borrow in the cheapest market, wherever that may be. Turning to the construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise, I do not mean to say that that policy has been a brilliant success; but it has been quite as successful as I ever anticipated it would be. I remember that three years ago when I was in London, and before I came out to India, I asked a great many Indian authorities their opinion as to the possibility of getting railways constructed by private enterprise. I was told by everybody that the attempt was absolutely hopeless; that either Government must construct the railways, or they must accept terms nearly as onerous to the taxpayers as those which were made by Lord Dalhousie. It has, at all events, been shown that that view of the case is incorrect. Some considerable progress has been made in the way of constructing railways through the agency of private enterprise; and I hope that as it becomes more clear that Indian railways are paying concerns, a great deal more will be done in the future. I believe I am correct in saying that a committee of the House of Commons will shortly assemble with the view to investigation of the question of railway extension in public works in India. I cannot, of course, say to what conclusions that committee will arrive; but I most earnestly hope that, whatever may be the policy pursued in the future, some effective steps will be adopted with the view of carrying out that policy expeditiously. There have been numerous and just complaints of the delays which occur owing to the necessity of constant references between India and England, and I must in all candour say that I am quite convinced that if instead of being the Financial Member of Council, I had been the head of a private firm, with full powers to act on behalf of my partners, I could have arranged for the construction of a much more extensive line of railway than are now actually under construction. I am aware that it is impossible to import into the transactions of a great government the expedition which is possible in the case of private business. Still I think a great deal might be done if when the policy to be adopted is once settled, large discretionary powers in the way of carrying out were left to the authorities on the spot. In the course of your address, gentlemen, you have also alluded to the question of the salt duty; and have expressed a hope that eventually it may be altogether removed. As regards that subject, I may say that the amount of money involved is so enormous that I cannot look forward to the time when it will be possible to do away with the salt duty. Nor do I think it probable that in the immediate future it is likely that any further reduction will be possible. But I may mention that one of the last official acts with which I was connected before I left Simla was to cause inquiries to be instituted with the view to seeing whether it would not be possible to provide salt for agricultural purposes, such as food for cattle at a lower price than heretofore. If that were done, a very great benefit would, no doubt, be conferred on the country. The subject presents many difficulties, but I trust that they are not insoluble. There is one subject to which I observe no allusion has been made in your address; but which forms one of the most important of the financial administration of the last few years. I allude to the abolition of the Import Duties. I fully appreciate the consideration which has probably led you not to speak on this subject, because I dare say I am not far wrong when I say that a good many of you do not share my opinion about it. I feel the kindness of your address all the more, because I know that on this important subject many of you differ from me, and likewise honestly hold opinions which, I am sorry to say, I am unable to share. But although you have said nothing on the subject, you must allow me to say a few words about it. I am not going to detain the subject at any length; but I wish to say before I leave India that the only object which induced Government to do away with the Import Duties was a regard to the true interest of India. So fully convinced were we of the rectitude of purpose, and so certain were we that Free Trade would be beneficial to India, that we did not hesitate in order to carry out our object to incur the imputation, which I confess to me particularly odious, that we were sacrificing the interests of India to those of England. When I am told that this measure will benefit Manchester, I reply that that has nothing to do with the question. In the first place I very much doubt it will benefit Manchester, for the cotton duties which were removed last March were not protective. But the real answer to this argument is that it is in the essence of a free-trade policy that India, when it adopts free-trade benefits itself in the first instance and other countries with which it trades. If, therefore, the abolition of the Import Duties has done good to Manchester, all I can say is so much the better for Manchester. The fact that Manchester had benefited would not in the least show that any harm had been done to India. I have now, gentlemen, nothing more to say than to thank you very sincerely for your address, and for your kind reception. It is no small matter of congratulation to me that in spite of the difficulties which attend the financial administration of this country, in spite of many shortcomings of which I am painfully aware, and in spite of such differences of opinion as I have to which I have just alluded, that the important community which you represent should have thought me worthy of such an address as with which you have done me the honour to present me this day. (Applause.)

Sir Evelyn Baring also replied to the address presented to him by the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association. He said:—Gentlemen, In reply to this address I wish in the first instance to allude to a subject of which no mention has been made in the address itself: I mean the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of this measure, but as I am about to leave India, and as while I am in India, I shall have no further opportunity of expressing any opinion upon it. I wish to mention one circumstance which is not in the nature of an opinion, but of a fact. It may possibly be in the recollection of some of you, that when this subject was being discussed in the Governor-General's Council last March, I almost alone of the members of that Council did not express any opinion upon it. My reasons for not expressing any opinion were twofold: first, because I knew I could not speak (a possibly avoid doing so (laughter); and secondly, because my views were fully explained by others who could speak with far greater authority and eloquence than myself. As, however, I am about to leave this country, it is just possible that my silence may be misconstrued. I wish, therefore, to say that I entirely concurred with the Bill as it was originally introduced by Mr. Ilbert into the Council, and further that after giving the fullest consideration to the arguments which have been adduced for and against the measure since that period, I am, so far as the essential principles of the Bill are concerned, of exactly the same opinion as I was nine months ago. (Applause.) You have in the course of your address alluded to the co-operation which it has been my good fortune to afford to the many wise and beneficent measures inaugurated by the present Viceroy. I shall, indeed, always consider it a privilege that I have been for so long associated in public affairs with the eminent statesman who now occupies the high office of Viceroy of India. To those who are aware how frequent daily and hourly communication for three years with Lord Ripon, it seems incredible that His Excellency's views and actions should be so much misrepresented as that have often been. The time, however, has not arrived when the verdict of history can be pronounced on the acts of Lord Ripon's administration. I have little doubt of what that verdict will be. I ultimately feel assured that when the warmth of the present controversies has passed away the wisdom of Lord Ripon's policy and the courage with which it has been upheld will be fully recognised by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. (Applause.) You have been good enough, gentlemen, to associate my name with the important fiscal reforms that have been carried out during the last three years. I hope that you will allow me in my turn to associate with these reforms the name of an eminent member of the Civil Service who was at one time connected with the Government of this country, I mean Sir John Strachey. I do not wish to indulge in the language of conventional compliment. Neither do I mean to say that I agree in all Sir John Strachey's political and economic views. But I will say that I doubt if any public servant of the Crown in India has ever received so much unmerited obloquy as Sir John Strachey. In respect to many of the fiscal reforms which have been recently carried out, it may be said of Sir John Strachey as was once said of a famous French general, that if he did not gain the battle it was he who organized victory. In respect to no subject the people of India owe a deeper debt of gratitude to Sir John Strachey than as regards his action in the matter of railways. The material development of the country depends large on improving its communications. I well remember that when the financial prospects of railway in India were by no means so promising as at present, Sir John Strachey through good and evil repute advocated a wise expenditure of public money on productive public works. Gentlemen, in the course of the speech I have just delivered I alluded to the subject of free-trade. This reminds me of another point. I am told that the address of the Association to which I am now replying will eventually be enclosed in a silver casket of native manufacture and that it will be forwarded to me in Egypt. I assure you that I shall always value that casket, and still more its contents. I cannot, however, help expressing a hope that when I eventually wish to take the casket to my home in London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have taken such measures as will enable me to import it into England free of duty. (Laughter and applause.) The English duty on silver, although not imposed for protective purposes, acts protectively. It is a blot on the English fiscal system, which I hope will before long be removed. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you very sincerely for your address, although my official connection with India about to terminate I shall always take the liveliest interest in Indian affairs and in the welfare of the numerous kind and indulgent friends, both European and native, whom I leave behind me. (Applause.)

Sir Evelyn Baring then bid good-bye to each member of the deputation.

FLORILINE |—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the mouth, removes all parasites and germs from the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the word. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL, SURREY, founded more than fifty years ago, and from 1856 to 1882, conducted by Messrs. BRACKENBURG and WYNNE.

This School continues to prepare successfully for the various competitive examinations under the joint headmastership of Mr. WYNNE and of Mr. EUSTACE, who for the last 13 years had the principal teaching of Mathematics under Mr. BRACKENBURG'S direction.

At the last Preliminary Examination for the Army 16 candidates passed direct from this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE as above. Boys should, if possible, join at an early age.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.

THIS SCHOOL situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.

The system of education is thorough and liberal, and enables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.

Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THIS JOURNAL.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY & SONS, late of 314, Oxford-street, London, W., GUN and RIFLE MANUFACTURERS by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED to new and more spacious premises especially erected by them, and that their address now is

AUDLEY HOUSE, 57 and 58, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET
LONDON, W.

They take this opportunity to inform Indian sportsmen that, having erected new and much larger factories, they are enabled to supply Guns and Rifles specially suited to the Indian climate, at prices which will favourably compare with those of other makers.

Hitherto J. PURDEY and SONS have confined their business to the manufacture of weapons of the highest finish only, but acting upon the advice of many of their Indian patrons, they are now prepared to make to special order Guns and Rifles (the latter more particularly) of different grades, all of which are perfect as regards shooting qualities and strength.

By their new system of rifling, they have secured in their Rifles the greatest accuracy. The 577 bore has a trajectory yet obtained with a minimum amount of friction and recoil, and great accuracy.

Large bore Rifles of great power, with the smallest amount of recoil for elephant and other big game. (These are not made hammerless.) Special miniature Express Rifles and Guns constructed for quail and snipe shooting. Smooth-bore Guns with Flush Sight, especially regulated for shooting ball and shot.

The Guns and Rifles, after numerous Guns and Rifles, after the most severe and thorough trials, are acknowledged to be the handiest, strongest, most easily manipulated and most reliable ever produced. Hammerless Rifles are at present only made in one quality, viz., the best, and are expensive.

In Double Bl. Guns the prices range from £25 to the best quality at £35. Double Extra Express Rifles (450 and 500 bore lin four qualities, from £30 to £73 10s. Larger bores slightly increasing in price with each size miniature double Express Rifles, from £18.

The quotations are all for weapons without case or implements, which are extra, only measures being sent with the Guns, and measures and moulds with the Rifles cases and implements, according to grade, from £3 to £6-6.

TERMS.—One-third of amount to accompany order, balance to be paid in London on completion of goods. J. P. & S. being always full of orders weapons will in most cases take from 4½ to 6 months (from receipt of order) to make.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an nfallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON TH	G. I. P. R. LINE.		
Bombay,	Bhadlij	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder.	Bhonawul	Dhond	Pipli
Musjid "	Junction*†	Dohad	Akola
Byculla	Sowrie	Gorakpur	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Hoshungabad	Kalipurna
Parel Station	Raver	(Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Jubbulpore	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Kamptee	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Kareli	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandva	Katni	Mukur
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nagpoor	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Narel	Damergaun
Bawa	Shanawa*†	Chinchowli	Poolgaun
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Surjuti*	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Padesdari	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singoli	Khandalla	Powgaut
Wassind	Harsud	Lanowlee	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Karli	Boree
Atgaum	Kheriagaon	Kurkulla	Kapri
Khurdee	Tulligaun	Kapoor	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Hurda	Salaivadi	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Keim
Ghotee	Pagalnal	Kirkee	Barsee Road*
Baligaum	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Mardeh
Deolalee B.	Dharam	Koreegaum	Unger
Siding	Khundi	Dularia	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for	Etarsee for	Sholapur*
Kheirwadee	Jalnagabad	Jalnagabad	Hoodgee
Niphar	Rampur	Patus	Kurulgaun
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Dhond†	Doodnch
Munmar	Semari	Boreball	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and	Karmala
Naddongree	Paparia (for	Bheegwan	Poomulwaree
Chalisgaun	Pachmari)	Karinjgaon	Shahabad*†‡
Kuigaum	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Wadi
Galna	Babai	Warrengaum	Sydapore
Pachora	Gadwara	Nargaum	Julwar
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Kurelli (for	Mulkapoor	Road
Sisowlee	Saugor)	Biawa Bridge	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Chicksagor
	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Raichore*†
		Sheagaum*	

STATIONS ON THE	B. B. & C. I.	R. LINE.	
Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
¶Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrahavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chunargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraiee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baliwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Kareej	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Dumrel	Lucknan
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. | Junction for Lines.
† From 15 to 30 minutes to Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner. | ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of well known Dr. C. F. KHORY'S Dentistry, with its most valuable and varied stock of Dental Surgical Instruments (useful to all Surgeons, and for the use of Hospitals and Dispensaries), dentist's machinery and tools, dentist's furniture, &c., &c., well worth attention, at Rampart-row, Fort, next to the *Gazette* Printing Office. They will be sold TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant. Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love-lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. DACIAN. The same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as dish covers, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and liquor stands, tea-set, salver, bread basket, ice pitcher, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, a handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dining room arm and without-arm chairs, tea-caddy, handsome circular, writing and dressing tables, easy, reclining rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation couches, ornament stands, chiffoneers with marble top and mirror back, teapoys, Brussel's carpets, China jars, rich table ornaments, handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, teakwood four-post bed-stead, reclining couches, very handsome large almirah, clothes press, chest of drawers dressing table with dressing glass attached, washing tables, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 7th September next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleogrephs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. Brooks, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of miscellaneous stores, consisting of watercasks, iron grates, copper dishes, copper pumps, horse boxes, lead sheets, deck lanterns, copper scales, weights, measures, wooden buckets, &c.

SALE OF STATIONERY AND OILPAINTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. Stone and Mills—

Ex s. s. Deccan.
F T & Co. W M Hyderabad—151-54—4 cases stationery.
Ex s. s. Brindisi.
F T & Co.—17 Secundrabad, Bombay—645-50—6 cases oil-paintings.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a handsome light dogcart, handsome flowervases and table-ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. FEARN, Esq., House Surgeon, the same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet, egg and sauce frames, coffee urn, teapot, biscuit box, hotwater curry dishes, toastrack, butter pot, spoons and forks, pianos and chamber cane seat sticks, reading lamp, Rodger's cutlery, and French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining, piers, side oval, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, drawing room easy, low, folding, reclining and mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, conversation couches, tapoys, flowerstand, whatnot, dumbwaiter, oval and round tables, and teapoys with marble tops, toilet and hatstands, brass and iron bedsteads, single and double cots, dressing glass, chest of drawers, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, cupboard, bookcase, bedside screens, reclining couch, child's cot and cradle, glass door almyra, handsome flowervases, rich table ornaments, parian figures, pictures, table and hanging room lamps, chandeliers, rich crockery and glass, gold fishes, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light dog-cart,
Property on view.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.

ON MONDAY next, the 3rd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Rajaram, the indentor—

Ex s. s. Wistow Hall.
M M out of 201/30 | 25 cases P. H. Muntz's yellow
R S 253/300 | metal braziers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, opposite the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator-General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 12 p.m.—

All that piece of ground, together with the upperstoreyed house standing thereon, assessed under No. 100, and situate in Agiary Lane, near Kalbadevi-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwamber Swamy.

Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 72, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mons. Drouin, a French Consul, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., an English-built 4-seated light barouche, a handsome light nearly new landau, a pair of well-matched fast trotting bay Arab horses, real China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th August, 1883.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (stagle Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
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THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any medicine but of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Executive of the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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